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Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Chair of the 2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee

In my capacity as Chair of the 2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, I have the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual 2014 edition.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 59/298, the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual is being distributed as a United Nations document in all six official languages. This will allow Member States to become fully conversant with contingent-owned equipment policy, processes and procedures and ensure common understanding of such procedures and improve their effective application.

(*Signed*) David **Donoghue**
Chair
2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment

Please recycle

Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (COE Manual)

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 50/222 of 11 April 1996, authorized the implementation of new procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment. This Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (the COE Manual) details the procedures authorized by the General Assembly. The COE Manual replaces the previous methodology whereby troop/police contributors were reimbursed based on the in and out surveys and depreciation of equipment.

2. This system saw its genesis in the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/945 and Corr.1), and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/49/664 and Add.1), in which problems related to the planning, budgeting and administration of peacekeeping operations were presented to the General Assembly. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with a reform of the procedures for determining reimbursements to Member States for contingent-owned equipment provided to peacekeeping missions.

3. The Phase II and Phase III Working Groups, made up of technical and financial experts from Member States, met with Secretariat representatives in 1995. The Groups recommended that reimbursement to troop/police contributors be made on the basis of a "wet lease", whereby troop/police contributors would provide major equipment and maintenance, or a "dry lease", whereby troop/police contributors would provide only major equipment, with the United Nations or a third party assuming responsibility for maintenance.

4. These Working Groups recommended that minor equipment and consumables not directly related to major equipment be reimbursed as "self-sustainment" based on troop strength. Self-sustainment categories are not subject to accountability upon entry into and departure from the mission area, but rather to verification and inspection to ensure that they meet the agreed standards and mandate of the contingent. When a contingent provides less major equipment or self-sustainment than that stipulated in the memorandum of understanding (MOU), the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed only for actual numbers.

5. The recommendations of the Phase II and Phase III Working Groups on classification of equipment, rates and standards to be applied are listed in their reports (A/C.5/49/66 dated 2 May 1995 and A/C.5/49/70 dated 20 July 1995). In his report (A/50/807), the Secretary-General summarized the proposals of Phase II and Phase III Working Groups, and made recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly. This report along with the working group reports were presented to the Advisory Committee for its consideration. The comments of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/50/887 dated 6 March 1996). Based on the foregoing, the General Assembly, in its resolution 50/222 of 10 May 1996, authorized implementation of the system. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report of its first year implementation to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session.

6. The recommendations of the Phase IV Working Group are listed in its report (A/C.5/52/39 dated 23 February 1998). The Secretary-General, in his report (A/53/465 dated 7 October 1998), summarized the proposals of Phase IV Working Group together with his report on the first full year of implementation of the reformed procedures. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The Advisory Committee's comments are contained in its report (A/53/944 dated 6 May 1999). In its resolution 54/19 of 29 October 1999, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Phase IV Working Group.

7. The recommendations of the Phase V Working Group are listed in its report (A/C.5/54/49 dated 16 February 2000). The Secretary-General, in his report (A/54/795 dated 14 March 2000), provided comments on the recommendations of the Working Group. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The comments and proposals of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/54/826 dated 3 April 2000). By its resolution 54/19 B of 15 June 2000, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group.

8. The recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group are listed in its report (A/C.5/55/39 dated 7 March 2001). The Secretary-General, in his report (A/55/815 dated 1 March 2001), provided comments on the recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The comments and proposals of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/55/887 dated 4 April 2001). By its resolution 55/274 of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group.

9. The recommendations of the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) are listed in its report (A/C.5/58/37 dated 19 April 2004). The Secretary-General, in his report (A/59/292 dated 24 August 2004), provided comments on the recommendations of the 2004 Working Group. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The comments and proposals of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/59/708 dated 22 February 2005). By its resolution 59/298 of 22 June 2005, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the 2004 Working Group as well as those of the Secretary-General to convene the next Working Group in 2008 to carry out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment system.

10. The recommendations of the 2008 Working Group on COE are listed in its report (A/C.5/62/26 dated 14 March 2008). The Secretary-General, in his report (A/62/774 dated 17 April 2008 and Corr.1 dated 5 June 2008), provided comments on the recommendations of the 2008 Working Group. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The comments of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/62/851 dated 30 May 2008). By its resolution 62/252 of 20 June 2008, the General Assembly adopted most of the recommendations of the 2008 Working Group.

11. The recommendations of the 2011 Working Group on COE are listed in its report (A/C.5/65/16 dated 2 March 2011). The Secretary-General, in his report

(A/65/800 dated 28 March 2011), provided comments on the recommendations of the 2011 Working Group. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The comments of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/65/830 dated 28 April 2011). By its resolution 65/292 (dated 26 August 2011), the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the 2011 Working Group.

12. The recommendations of the 2014 Working Group on COE are listed in its report (A/C.5/68/22 dated 1 April 2014). The Secretary-General, in his report (A/68/830 dated 15 April 2014), provided comments on the recommendations of the 2014 Working Group. The reports of the Secretary-General and the Working Group were presented to the Advisory Committee for consideration. The comments of the Advisory Committee are contained in its report (A/68/867 dated 7 May 2014). By its resolution 68/282 of 30 June 2014, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the 2014 Working Group.

13. The basic principles of this system are simplicity, accountability, financial and management control. This is accomplished by reducing the administrative burden on troop/police contributors, the Secretariat and peacekeeping missions; standardization of reimbursement rates on an equitable basis and common standards to be applied to equipment and services to be provided. Furthermore, accountability and control are ensured by the system relying on an a priori agreement between the United Nations and the troop contributor for the leasing of equipment and the provision of services to personnel. The MOU eliminates the need for detailed surveys of equipment, spare parts and consumables, and places the responsibility for asset management on the troop/police contributor. The United Nations responsibility is to ensure that the peacekeeping mission has the personnel and equipment required to fulfil its mandate, that the troop/police contributors provide personnel, equipment and services as detailed in the specific MOU, and that the contingents perform according to the established standards. The revised model MOU, including all Working Group recommendations approved by the General Assembly, is at chapter 9 of the present document.

14. This system is a major departure from previous practice as it is focused on management rather than accounting for contingent-owned equipment. It is performance driven, and provides for transparency of deployment as well as accountability, and enables Member States to appreciate their commitment to peacekeeping at the outset, thus leading to simplified budgeting and reimbursement. A further key benefit is that missions will be able to implement an integrated management structure in the field.

15. The COE Manual is a consolidation of the recommendations of the Phase II, III, IV, V, post-Phase V, 2004, 2008,2011 and 2014 Working Groups as approved by the General Assembly and provides clarification and explanations, where required, on the implementation of these decisions. The COE Manual contains the policies, procedures and actions to be followed by United Nations Headquarters and peacekeeping missions. The COE Manual is intended to provide assistance to troop/police contributors and to ensure that the decision of the General Assembly is fully and consistently implemented. The procedures used in the implementation of the General Assembly decisions may be amended from time to time to take into account changing circumstances and experience gained.

16. The COE Manual should be read in conjunction with other related documents such as the Operation Support Manual, the guidelines to troop/police-contributing countries (mission-specific and issued before deployment of troops), as well as the Standby Arrangements in the Service of Peace and the Tables of Organization and Equipment (2009).

17. Every effort was made to ensure the accuracy of the COE Manual. However, in the event of discrepancies between the COE Manual and the documents of the General Assembly, the resolutions/reports approved by the General Assembly shall prevail. If discrepancies are identified, or if there are practical suggestions, please do not hesitate to send comments or suggestions to: Director, Field Budget and Finance Division, Department of Field Support, for correction and inclusion in the next edition of the COE Manual. This COE Manual supersedes the 2011 edition.

Chapter 2

Standard elements of the contingent-owned equipment system and lease options

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Implementation

1. These procedures were implemented effective 1 July 1996.

2. These procedures are applicable to all new missions as soon as procedural arrangements are in place.

3. **Retroactivity**. For missions activated prior to 1 July 1996, troop/police contributors have the option to accept reimbursement under either the new or the old reimbursement methodology.[1]

4. **Definitions**. Definitions approved by the General Assembly for matters relating to the contingent-owned equipment system are included in annex A to this chapter.

Binding arrangement

5. One of the goals of the system is to have an MOU signed by the troop/police contributor and the United Nations prior to deployment, stipulating the obligations of each party, related to personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment.

6. The final form of the MOU can vary as long as the substantive elements of the model MOU remain consistent for all Member States.[2] The legal aspects of the MOU are to be in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations.[3] It is understood that no change/amendment, addition to or deletion from the model MOU is to affect or diminish the legally binding nature of the MOU on the parties.

Reimbursement

7. The troop/police contributors are reimbursed under wet or dry lease as per rates adopted by the General Assembly. Reimbursement is limited to those items of serviceable major equipment (including associated minor equipment and consumables) specifically agreed to by the United Nations.[4] Should a contingent provide less major equipment or self-sustainment categories than that stipulated in the MOU, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed only for major equipment or self-sustainment categories actually provided.

8. The method of computation for the monthly equipment usage charge for the modular dry lease system and components of the modular wet/dry lease system are defined in chapter 8.

9. The troop/police contributors are reimbursed for self-sustainment as per rates in General Assembly documents. These rates are listed in chapter 8.

10. Rates of reimbursement for special equipment will be negotiated separately between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 51 (b) and A/C.5/52/39, para. 73 (a).

[2] A/C.5/52/39, para. 65 (c).

[3] Ibid., para. 65 (a).

[4] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (a).

11. Reimbursement rates will be adjusted for any period for which troop/police contributors are not meeting the standards.

Transportation

12. The United Nations is responsible for the transportation of troops/police and contingent-owned equipment (COE) upon deployment and repatriation but may request the troop/police contributor, or consider a request from a troop/police contributor, to provide this service via a letter of assist. For movements into, within and out of a mission's area of operations, the United Nations is responsible for the coordination of all mission movement control operations, including obtaining the necessary permissions and authorizations from the appropriate authorities in the host country.[5]

13. The actual cost of inland transportation of major equipment from its normal operating location to an agreed port of embarkation will be reimbursed, subject to the presentation of validated claims based on terms and conditions agreed in advance in a letter of assist.[6]

14. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation of resupply of contingent for spare parts and minor equipment related to major equipment, for rotation and to meet national requirement. Certain categories of major equipment may be rotated at the Organization's expense, as set out in Chapter 4. The monthly estimated maintenance rates of the wet lease rates already include a generic 2 per cent premium for such transportation. In addition, a distance-related increment is applied to the maintenance rates. The distance-related increment is 0.25 per cent of the estimated maintenance rate for each complete 500 miles (800 kilometres), beyond the first 500 miles (800 kilometres) distance along the consignment route between the port of embarkation in the troop-contributing country and the port of entry in the mission area.[7] The distance is determined using the shortest sea consignment route unless specified otherwise. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of entry will be an agreed border crossing point.[8]

15. Upon request from a troop/police-contributing country, the United Nations may assist the troop/police contributing country by providing guidance on how to arrange such shipments.[9]

16. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation related to resupply of contingents for consumables and minor equipment necessary for the provision of self-sustainment. The rates approved for self-sustainment include a premium of 2 per cent to compensate for the cost of transportation of self-sustainment resupply.[10]

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[5] A/C.5/65/16, para. 106 (a) (i).

[6] A/C.5/55/39, para. 60 (a).

[7] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (c).

[8] A/C.5/54/49, para. 67 (c).

[9] A/C.5/65/16, para. 106 (a) (ii).

[10] See A/C.5/49/70, appendix II, sect. B, note 1.

Troop/police contributors are not eligible for additional reimbursement for the transportation of self-sustainment items.[11]

17. When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.[12]

Loss and damage

18. When deciding on reimbursement for loss and damage a distinction between no-fault incidents and hostile action/forced abandonment must be made:

(a) **No-fault incidents**. The wet lease/dry lease rates include a no-fault factor to cover loss of or damage to equipment in a no-fault incident. There is no additional reimbursement and no other claims are receivable in case of equipment loss or damage in such incidents[13] (see the definition of "no-fault incident" in chapter 6);

(b) **Hostile action/forced abandonment**:

(i) In cases of loss or damage resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment, troop/police contributors will assume liability for each item of equipment when the collective generic fair market value (GFMV) is below the threshold value of $250,000;

(ii) For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of a single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations will assume liability for each item of major equipment whose GFMV equals or exceeds $250,000 or for major equipment lost or damaged when the collective GFMV of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000.[14] The value of the loss or damage is determined using the GFMV. The reimbursement is made at the GFMV rates less the equipment use charge and any other environmental and intensified operational use payment made by the United Nations for that equipment.[15]

19. Troop/police contributors cannot file claims against the United Nations for loss or damage to spare parts, minor equipment and consumables. These are covered either by the mission-approved hostile action/abandonment factor, which is applied to the spare parts component of the wet lease as well as the self-sustainment rates,[16] and/or by the no-fault incident factor, included in the dry/wet lease rates.[16]

20. In case of loss or damage during transportation, the party making transportation arrangements is responsible for loss or damage incurred during transportation.[17] The loss and damage issue has been clarified and is to be applied to ensure that troop/police contributors are reimbursed where significant damage

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[11] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (g).

[12] A/C.5/52/39, para. 75.

[13] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).

[14] A/C.5/52/39, para. 66 (a) and (b).

[15] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (b) (v).

[16] Ibid., para. 47 (a) and ibid., appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).

[17] A/C.5/52/39, paras. 68 (a) (b).

occurs to COE during transportation. Significant damage is defined as damage where the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the GFMV of the item of equipment.[18]

21. The United Nations has no responsibility for reimbursement where loss or damage is due to wilful misconduct or negligence by members of the troop/police contributor as determined by a board of inquiry convened by a duly authorized personnel of the United Nations, the report of which has been approved by the responsible United Nations official.

22. Major equipment can be provided to the United Nations by one troop/police contributor to be used, at the request of the United Nations, by another troop/police contributor. In these cases, major equipment provided to a United Nations peacekeeping mission by a troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor shall be treated with due diligence, care and attention. The user troop/police contributor shall be responsible for reimbursing the providing troop/police contributor, through the United Nations, for any damage that may occur, whether as a result of wilful misconduct, gross negligence or negligence by personnel of the user troop/police contributor.[19] The principles and procedures dealing with these instances will be negotiated and included in the MOU and supplementary arrangements between the United Nations and troop/police contributors.

23. Unless otherwise specifically provided in the MOU, loss or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as other major equipment.

24. Where equipment is provided under wet lease arrangement, the method of calculation for damage is the reasonable cost of repair. Equipment which has suffered damage is to be considered a total loss when the cost of repair exceeds 75 per cent of the GFMV.

Mission factors

25. Mission factors are intended to compensate troop/police contributors for extreme operating conditions in the mission area, where conditions impose significant and additional hardship, and are to be applied to the lease rates as follows:

(a) **An extreme environmental condition factor** not to exceed 5 per cent of the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment;

(b) **An intensified operational conditions factor** not to exceed 5 per cent of the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment;

(c) **A hostile action/forced abandonment factor** not to exceed 5 per cent of the reimbursement rates for self-sustainment and the spare parts element (or half of the maintenance rate) included in the wet lease rate.

26. Mission factors, which may vary for different regions within the mission area, may be determined by the technical survey team and should be reviewed during the different phases of the mission. The factors are subject to change depending on changes to the mission mandate and the prevailing conditions in the mission area,

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[18] Ibid., para. 68 (c).

[19] A/C.5/55/39, para. 50.

subject to modalities contained in chapter 7.[20] The United Nations or troop/police contributors can request a review of the mission factors whenever the conditions in the mission have changed sufficiently to warrant a review.[21]

27. If a natural disaster occurs in a mission area, it is the responsibility of the United Nations to determine the extent of the natural disaster in whole or in part. Thereafter, as circumstances permit, the United Nations shall make an assessment of the situation and review the factors and sub-factors to be re-evaluated in accordance with the conditions, within the limits of the existing mission factor ceilings. The possible changes in the mission factors will be temporary and will be maintained during the period that the United Nations recognizes the significantly changed circumstances. Reimbursement due to the re-evaluation of the mission factors will be paid for the period for which the United Nations determines the changed circumstances exist.[22]

Verification and control

28. The verification and control procedures are intended to ensure that the terms of the MOU between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor are met by both parties at the outset and throughout the period of effect of the MOU. Major equipment and self-sustainment standards are defined to ensure operational capability. These standards are promulgated in General Assembly documents and listed in chapter 3.

29. Verification and control will be carried out as follows:

(a) **Arrival inspection**. The arrival inspection is to take place immediately upon arrival and to be completed within one month. Where equipment and personnel are already in the mission area when the MOU is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date:

(i) Major equipment will be inspected to ensure that categories and groups and the number delivered correspond with the MOU and that it is operational;

(ii) A troop/police contributor representative must explain and demonstrate the agreed self-sustainment capability. Self-sustainment will be inspected with a view to an assessment of the operational capabilities of the equipment and services;

(iii) The United Nations must also demonstrate that where the United Nations has agreed to provide self-sustainment, it does so to the same standards as those approved by the General Assembly and expected of troop/police contributors;

(b) **Operational readiness inspection**. This inspection must be carried out at least once in every six month period of the contingent's deployment in the mission area, and anytime the mission believes the equipment or services do not meet the standards. The condition of the major equipment and self-sustainment will be inspected with a view to assess whether the capability is sufficient and satisfactory;

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[20] A/C.5/68/22, para. 108 (ii).

[21] A/C.5/52/39, para. 69 (b); A/53/944, para. 17, and A/C.5/68/22, para. 108 (a) (ii).

[22] A/C.5/65/16, para. 132.

(c) **Repatriation inspection**. This inspection shall account for all major equipment of the troop/police contributor to be repatriated and verify the condition of the major equipment provided under the dry lease arrangement. The inspection shall also ensure that no United Nations-owned equipment is part of the equipment being repatriated;

(d) Other verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Force Commander or the Secretariat.

30. The main purpose of the inspection is to verify that the terms and conditions of the MOU have been met, and to take corrective action when required. At every stage of peacekeeping operations, time and manpower are short, and excessive time cannot be spent beyond that required to determine that the minimum requirements have been met by the troop/police contributor or the United Nations in each area.[23]

Major equipment

31. A wet lease is a COE reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting major and minor items of equipment deployed. The troop/police contributor is entitled to reimbursement for providing this maintenance support.[24]

32. A dry lease is a COE reimbursement system whereby the troop/police contributor provides equipment to a peacekeeping mission and the United Nations assumes responsibility for maintaining the equipment or the United Nations arranges with a third party for maintenance of the equipment. Where a third party provides maintenance services, the third party will be reimbursed the maintenance portion of the wet lease rate. Dry lease equipment may be operated either by the equipment-owning country, another country or the United Nations. The contractual relationship is between the United Nations and the equipment-owning country or the United Nations and the equipment-operating country.[25] Issues of third-party liability will be the subject of supplementary arrangement or addendum to the MOU.[26]

Self-sustainment

33. Discussions between the United Nations and troop/police contributors will result in an agreement on the capabilities to be provided by the United Nations and the contingent being deployed. As a starting point for negotiation, the United Nations will identify and request from troop/police contributors those self-sustainment capabilities it cannot provide. The right of troop/police contributors to provide any or some categories of self-sustainment will be taken into consideration

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[23] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 7.

[24] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex II, para. 16.

[25] Ibid., para. 4.

[26] A/C.5/55/39, para. 50.

during the negotiation of the MOU.[27] However, the United Nations has a responsibility to ensure that any self-sustainment services provided by a troop/police contributor meet minimum operational capabilities; are compatible with other troop/police contributors where interface is required; and that the cost to the United Nations is similar to what it would have cost the United Nations to arrange centrally for the provision of these self-sustainment services.

34. Only those services specifically agreed in the MOU to be provided by troop/police contributors will be reimbursable monthly, at the rates listed in chapter 8, based on the actual troop strength up to the personnel ceiling agreed to in the MOU.

35. Where a contingent is employing major equipment in providing its self-sustainment support, the troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement.[28] There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications, medical, engineering on a force level as force assets. In such cases, there may be entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the self-sustainment reimbursement.[29] These instances will be negotiated and indicated in annexes B and C to the MOU where applicable. In case of a contingent being required (if mutually agreed upon) to change location of any base camp (unit or sub-unit level) due to an operational or logistics/administrative requirement, the troop- or police-contributing country may submit a claim to the United Nations for reimbursement of the extra and reasonable costs to reinstall the self-sustainment services under its responsibility (e.g., accommodation, tentage, field defence stores, Internet, catering, etc.).[30]

Reimbursement during withdrawal

36. Upon withdrawal of a contingent, a plan is to be developed to coordinate the timely departure of troop/police unit and equipment. Troop/police reimbursements will continue at full rates until departure in accordance with the withdrawal plan. Reimbursement for major equipment leases will be paid at the level of 50 per cent of the agreed rates in the MOU until the equipment departure date. Reimbursement for self-sustainment rates will be reduced by 50 per cent and will be calculated upon remaining deployed troop strengths until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.[31] When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date in home country, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.[32]

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[27] Ibid., para. 67 (a).

[28] Ibid., para. 77.

[29] A/C.5/49/70, annex, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[30] A/C.5/65/16, para. 122 (b).

[31] A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.

[32] Ibid., para. 75.

Dispute resolution[33]

37. The United Nations peacekeeping operation shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation the differences arising from the application of the MOU. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

(a) **First level**. The Chief of Mission Support and the Contingent Commander will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) **Second level**. Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute after the receipt by one party of the other party's request for such settlement, a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations or his representative shall, at the request of either party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

38. Disputes that have not been resolved, as provided in the paragraph above after the receipt by one party of the other party's request for first level settlement, may be submitted to a mutually agreed conciliator or mediator appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, failing which the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of either party. Each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the Chairman. If within 30 days of the request for arbitration either party has not appointed an arbitrator or if within 30 days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedures for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and each party shall bear its own expenses. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the parties as the final adjudication of the dispute.[34] The arbitrators shall have no authority to award interest.[35]

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[33] Ibid., para. 67.

[34] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 17 January 2001, paras. 3 and 4.

[35] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 15 November 2000, para. 4.

Annex A

Definitions[1]

1. **Accepted United Nations readiness standards** means that every unit/formation, ship, weapon system or equipment must be capable of performing the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed to enable the mission's mandate to be achieved.

2. **Consumables** means supplies of a general nature, consumed on a routine basis. Consumables include combat supplies, general and technical stores, defence stores, ammunition/explosives and other basic commodities in support of major equipment as well as in support of minor equipment and personnel.

3. **Contingent** means all formed units, personnel and equipment of the troop/police contributor deployed to the mission area under this memorandum.

4. **Contingent-owned equipment** means major equipment, and minor equipment and consumables deployed, and operated by the troop/police contributor's contingent in the performance of peacekeeping operations.

5. **Environmental conditions factor** means a factor applicable to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment to take into account the increased costs borne by the troop/police contributor for extreme mountainous, climatic and terrain conditions. This factor is only applicable under conditions of significant anticipated additional costs to the troop/police contributor. The factor is determined at the outset of the mission by the technical survey team, and is applied universally within the mission. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.

6. **Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)** means, in the context of force EOD, the detection, identification, onsite evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded ammunition. It is conducted on behalf of the mission by a specialist unit as a force asset. Force EOD operations may conduct activities in all or part of the mission area. It may also include ammunition that has become hazardous by damage or deterioration.[2]

7. **Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)** means, in the context of self-sustainment, EOD conducted by a unit within its accommodation/camp area.[3]

8. **Force Commander** means the officer, appointed under the authority of the Secretary-General, responsible for all military operations within the mission.

9. **Forced abandonment** means actions resulting from a decision approved by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner or his authorized representative or a provision in the rules of engagement which results in the loss of custody and control of equipment and supplies.

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[1] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex II, and A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix VI.

[2] Implementation/experience-based definition developed by the Office of Mission Support (previously the Field Administration and Logistics Division).

[3] A/C.5/52/39, para. 82 (a).

10. **Force majeure** means acts of God, war, insurrection or other acts of a similar nature or force.[4]

11. **Generic fair market value (GFMV)** means equipment valuations for reimbursement purposes. It is computed as the average initial purchase price plus any major capital improvements, adjusted for inflation and discounted for any prior usage, or the replacement value, whichever is less. The generic fair market value includes all issue items associated with the equipment in the performance of its operational role.

12. **Government** means the Government of the participating State.

13. **Head of Mission** means the Special Representative/Commander appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Security Council responsible for all United Nations activities within the mission.

14. **Hostile action** means an incident from the action(s) of one or more belligerents, which has a direct and significant negative impact on the personnel and/or equipment of a troop/police contributor. Different activities may be characterized as a single hostile action when these activities can be related to each other on common ground.

15. **Hostile action/forced abandonment factor** means a factor applied to each category of self-sustainment rates and to the spares element (or half of the estimated maintenance rate) of the wet lease rate to compensate the troop/police contributor for loss and damage. The factor is determined at the outset of the mission by the technical survey team, and is applied universally within the mission. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.

16. **Incremental transportation factor** means a factor to cover the incremental costs of transportation of spare parts and consumables under the wet lease system or lease for maintenance in increments of 0.25 per cent of the leasing rate for each complete 800 kilometres (500 miles) distance, beyond the first 800 kilometres (500 miles), along the consignment route between the port of embarkation in the home country and the port of entry in the mission area. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of entry in the mission area will be an agreed border crossing point.

17. **Initial provisioning** means a logistics support arrangement in a peacekeeping mission whereby the troop/police contributors provide rations, water and petrol, and oil and lubricants to the contingent/unit on a reimbursable basis. Reimbursement will be made to troop/police contributors upon submission of a claim supported by invoices and other appropriate supporting documentation, subject to a review of the reasonableness of the claim in terms of the types and quantities of commodities provided in comparison with United Nations provisioning scales in the mission area. Normally, initial provisioning for contingents/units is required only for the initial deployment of the contingent/unit, and for a limited period (30-60 days), until the United Nations is able to provide these consumables. The requirement for initial provision of water, rations and fuel will be specified in troop/police contributor

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[4] A/C.5/65/16, para. 101.

guidelines, and the United Nations provisioning scales for the commodities required will be provided to troop/police contributors before deployment.[5]

18. **Intensified operational condition factor** means a factor applicable to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and for self-sustainment rates to compensate the troop/police contributor for increased costs resulting from the scope of the task assigned, the length of logistics chains, non-availability of commercial repair and support facilities, and other operational hazards and conditions. The factor is determined at the outset of the mission by the technical survey team, and is applied universally within the mission. The factor is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.

19. **Lease of major equipment**:

(a) **Dry lease** means a contingent-owned equipment reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor provides equipment to the mission and the United Nations assumes responsibility for maintaining the equipment. The troop/police contributor is reimbursed for the non-availability of its military resources for its national interest of deployed major and associated minor equipment;

(b) **Wet lease** means a contingent-owned reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor provides and assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting deployed major items of equipment, together with the associated minor equipment. The troop/police contributor is entitled to reimbursement for providing this support.

20. **Loss or damage** means a total or partial elimination of equipment and/or supplies resulting from:

(a) A no-fault incident;

(b) The actions of one or more belligerents;

(c) A decision approved by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner.

21. **Maintenance rate** means the reimbursement rate to compensate the Government for maintenance costs comprising spare parts, contracted repair, and third and fourth line maintenance that is required to keep major equipment items operational to the specified standards, and return the item to operational condition upon return from the mission area. The costs of personnel involved in first and second line maintenance is excluded from the rate, as they are reimbursed separately. The rate includes an incremental transportation rate to cover general transportation costs of spare parts. This rate forms part of the "wet lease" rate.

22. **Major equipment** means major items directly related to the unit mission as mutually determined by the United Nations and the troop/police contributor. Major equipment is accounted for either by category or individually. Separate reimbursement rates apply for each category of items of major equipment. These rates include reimbursement for minor equipment and consumables in support of the item of major equipment.

23. **Minor equipment** means equipment in support of contingents, such as catering, accommodation, non-specialist communication and engineering and other

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[5] A/C.5/68/22, para. 116 (a).

mission-related activities. Specific accounting of minor equipment is not required. Minor equipment is divided into two categories: items designed to support major equipment; and items that directly or indirectly support personnel. For personnel-related minor equipment, rates of reimbursement for self-sustainment apply.

24. **Misconduct** means any act or omission that is a violation of United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations or the obligations towards national and local laws and regulations in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement where the impact is outside the national contingent.[6]

25. **Mission-specific rules and regulations** means, mindful of national caveats, standard operating procedures, directives and other regulations, orders and instructions issued by the Head of Mission, Force Commander or Director/Chief of Mission Support of the United Nations peacekeeping mission in accordance with the United Nations standards of conduct; they shall contain information on applicable national and local laws and regulations.[6]

26. **No-fault incident** means an incident resulting from an accidental occurrence or negligent conduct, but not including acts attributable to wilful misconduct or gross negligence, on the part of an operator/custodian of equipment.

27. **Operational ammunition** means ammunition (including aircraft self-defence systems such as chaff or infrared flares) that the United Nations and troop/police contributors agree to deploy to the mission area so that it is readily available for use in the event of need. Ammunition expended for operational training/exercise beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards on the authority of and at the specific direction of the Force Commander, in anticipation of an operational requirement, will be considered operational ammunition.

28. **Police Commissioner** means the officer, appointed under the authority of the Secretary-General, responsible for all police operations within the mission.

29. **Predeployment visits** are visits by Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support/field mission teams, comprising representatives from appropriate functional areas (Force Generation Service, Police Division, Field Budget and Finance Division, Logistics Support Division, etc.), to Member States' countries. They are undertaken to assist Member States to prepare their contingents for deployment and to ensure that Member State contributions meet the operational requirements of the mission and deployment timings.

30. **Preliminary fact-finding inquiry** means the preservation of evidence necessary to ensure that a national or United Nations investigation can be successfully carried out at a later stage. While the inquiry may involve the collection of written statements, it will not normally include the interviewing of witnesses or other persons involved.[6]

31. **Self-sustainment** means a logistics support concept for troop contingent/police unit in a peacekeeping mission whereby the contributing State provides some specific or all logistics support to the contingent on a reimbursable basis.

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[6] A/61/19 (Part III), annex, pp. 6-7, item 4, paras. 28-33.

32. **Serious misconduct** is misconduct, including criminal acts, that results in, or is likely to result in, serious loss, damage or injury to an individual or to a mission. Sexual exploitation and abuse constitute serious misconduct.[6]

33. **Sexual abuse** means the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.[6]

34. **Sexual exploitation** means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, power differential or trust for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.[6]

35. **Unique equipment** means any special minor equipment or consumables not covered in the above self-sustainment rates and will be handled as unique equipment. These items will be handled on a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop contributor and the United Nations.

Annex B

Examples of possible arrangements for provision of major equipment and maintenance

Option 1. Wet lease

1. Troop/police contributor provides major equipment and maintenance.

Logistics

2. Troop/police contributor provides:

   (a) Major equipment;

   (b) Related minor equipment;

   (c) Workshop equipment including tools;

   (d) Spare parts and consumables;

   (e) Maintenance personnel.

3. United Nations provides accommodation including storage facilities and utilities.

Finance

4. Troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for wet lease based on rates established in General Assembly documents.

Option 2. Wet lease

5. One troop/police contributor provides major equipment; makes bilateral arrangements with another troop/police contributor to maintain the equipment; and enters into a wet lease with the United Nations.

Logistics

6. First troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

7. Second troop/police contributor provides:

   (a) Minor equipment;

   (b) Workshop equipment including tools;

   (c) Spare parts and consumables;

   (d) Maintenance personnel.

8. United Nations provides accommodation including storage facilities and utilities to both troop/police contributors.

Finance

9. First troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for wet lease based on scales in General Assembly documents.

10. United Nations has no obligation for equipment or services with second troop/police contributor.

Option 3. Dry lease

11. Troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

12. United Nations maintains equipment.

Logistics

13. Troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

14. United Nations provides:

   (a) Minor equipment;

   (b) Workshop facilities, equipment and tools;

   (c) Spare parts and consumables;

   (d) Maintenance personnel.

15. United Nations provides accommodation including storage facilities and utilities to troop/police contributor.

Finance

16. Troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for dry lease based on scales in General Assembly documents.

17. United Nations pays for:

   (a) Minor equipment;

   (b) Workshop facilities, equipment and tools;

   (c) Spare parts and consumables;

   (d) Maintenance personnel.

Option 4. Dry lease

18. One troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

19. United Nations arranges with another troop/police contributor to provide maintenance.

Logistics

20. First troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

21. Second troop/police contributor provides:

   (a) Minor equipment;

   (b) Workshop equipment and tools;

   (c) Spare parts and consumables;

   (d) Maintenance personnel.

22. United Nations provides accommodation including storage facilities and utilities to both troop/police contributors.

Finance

23. First troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for dry lease based on scales in General Assembly documents.

24. Second troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for maintenance rate based on scales in General Assembly documents.

Option 5. Dry lease

25. Troop/police contributor provides major equipment under a dry lease arrangement and requests the United Nations to provide maintenance.

26. United Nations enters into agreement with contractor to maintain equipment.

Logistics

27. Troop/police contributor provides major equipment.

28. Contractor provides:

(a) Minor equipment;

(b) Workshop facilities, equipment and tools;

(c) Spare parts and consumables;

(d) Maintenance personnel.

29. United Nations provides accommodation including storage facilities and utilities to troop/police contributor.

Finance

30. Troop/police contributor receives reimbursement for dry lease based on scales in General Assembly documents.

31. United Nations pays contractor for maintenance costs, including spare parts, consumables as per agreement with contractor.

Chapter 3

Standards, verification and control of contingent-owned equipment for major equipment and self-sustainment

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Introduction

1. Reimbursement is dependent upon verification that the material and services provided meet the undertaking of the troop/police contributor in its signed MOU with the United Nations.

Purpose

2. The purpose of these principles and procedures is to define the means by which the United Nations will ensure, in conjunction with the troop/police contributor, that the required standards in quantity and quality of material and services for which reimbursement will be sought are met.[1]

Guiding principles

3. The verification and control procedures are intended to ensure that the terms of the MOU between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor are met by both parties at the outset and throughout the period of effect of the MOU. Major equipment and self-sustainment standards are defined in terms of operational capability for each category/subcategory rather than on the details of a prescriptive list of the type and levels of equipment required.[2] These standards of operational capability are promulgated in General Assembly documents and listed in annexes A and B to the present chapter. Unless specifically required by the standards for a self-sustainment category, as detailed in annex B to chapter 3, the provision of specific types, numbers or capabilities of equipment needed to meet the standards for a self-sustainment category, for reimbursement purposes, is to be based on meeting the operational requirements agreed between the United Nations and the troop- or police-contributing country and reflected in the MOU.[3]

4. The United Nations, in conjunction with the respective contingents or delegated authority designated by the troop/police contributor, is responsible for ensuring that the equipment and services provided by troop/police contributors meet the requirements of the peacekeeping operation and are provided in accordance with the MOU entered into by the United Nations with the troop/police contributor. In order to do so, the United Nations will verify the status, condition and quantity of the equipment and services provided. This control is implemented in cooperation between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor in accordance with the terms of the MOU for the provision of military personnel, equipment and services.[4]

5. The United Nations Inspection/Verification Team, which may be composed of United Nations staff members and military personnel, assigned by the Head of Mission or by an official acting on his/her behalf must be assigned to the Inspection Team for a sufficient period of time to ensure continuity in the control activities. The troop/police contributor must designate a person at each unit/contingent who is a responsible point of contact with the United Nations Inspection/Verification Team

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 2.

[2] A/C.5/55/39, para. 63, and A/C.5/52/39, para. 76 (c).

[3] A/C.5/65/16, para. 136 (a).

[4] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 3.

for verification and control matters.[5] The MOU is a signed document between a troop/police-contributing country and United Nations Headquarters and any change in classification of equipment should be agreed on a bilateral basis. The COE Verification team in the field may forward any observation to the Secretariat but has no prerogative to change the classification of major equipment agreed upon by United Nations Headquarters and the troop/police-contributing country. The troop/police-contributing country and United Nations Headquarters should engage in bilateral negotiations to resolve any disputes.[6]

6. In the conduct of the verification process, a "reasonability" view is to be employed when assessing the yielded results, including whether positive steps have been taken towards fulfilment of the MOU, that is to say the troop/police contributor and the United Nations have taken all reasonable measures and have met the spirit of the MOU, if not the full substance, and have also taken into account the importance of the subject and length of period where the MOU has not been fulfilled. The guiding principle in determining "reasonability" is whether the material to be provided by the troop/police contributor as well as by the United Nations will meet its military/police function at no additional cost to the United Nations or the troop/police contributor, other than those provided for in the MOU.[7] However, in verifying medical services at any level, all medical equipment, consumables and personnel required to maintain the capacities and capabilities stated as the medical self-sustainment standards in annex B to the present chapter must be present.[8]

7. The results of the control process are to be used by the United Nations and the troop contributor as a basis of consultative discussions at the lowest level possible, in the mission areas, in order that capabilities provided by the troop/police contributor meet the operational requirement of the mission. However, the control process in medical matters is one of quality assurance to ensure that all United Nations troops and staff in a peacekeeping mission are offered medical services according to the standards stated in annex B to the present chapter. Arrival inspection must ascertain the medical preparedness and vaccination status of all United Nations troops/police.[9] The process also serves to determine, where a minimum standard of quantity or quality of material and services has not been provided, the corrective actions required, including adjustment to the agreed eligibility for reimbursement. Alternatively, the parties, given the degree of non-fulfilment of the MOU, may seek to renegotiate the terms and conditions in the MOU.[10]

Inspection standards and criteria

8. The inspection teams when verifying major equipment and self-sustainment will apply the standards approved in General Assembly documents,[11] detailed in annexes A and B to the present chapter. These standards are also included in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

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[5] Ibid., para. 4.

[6] A/C.5/65/16, para. 94.

[7] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 5.

[8] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, para. 5.

[9] Ibid., para. 6.

[10] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 6.

[11] Ibid., appendices I and II; A/C.5/52/39, paras. 76-89; and A/C.5/54/49, paras. 60 and 86.

Conduct of verification inspections

9. Inspections will be conducted within the framework of the above principles. The main purpose of the inspection is to verify that the terms and conditions of the MOU have been met, and to take corrective actions when required. At every stage of peacekeeping operations, time and manpower are short, and excessive time cannot be spent beyond that required to determine that the minimum requirements have been met by the troop/police contributor or the United Nations in each area.[12]

Types of inspections in the verification process

10. The verification process provides for inspections at three separate stages. It is mandatory that such inspections be conducted on arrival and on repatriation. Arrival inspections must cover the scope of equipment and services for which reimbursement is sought in the MOU. It is the responsibility of the United Nations to ensure that operational readiness of equipment and/or services specified in the MOU are verified. Operational readiness inspections may be conducted with little notice when conditions exist that give rise to concern that the terms of the MOU are not being met. Such inspections may be restricted in scope to specific areas of concern, as decided by the United Nations.[13]

A. Arrival inspection[14]

11. The inspection of major equipment will take place immediately upon arrival in the mission area and must be completed within one month. The United Nations, in consultation with the troop/police contributor, will decide the time and place. Where equipment and personnel are already in the mission area when the MOU is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date. A troop/police contributor representative must explain and demonstrate the agreed self-sustainment capability. In the same way, the United Nations must give an account of the services provided by the United Nations as stipulated in the MOU. The arrival inspections will include the following:

(a) Major equipment will be counted/inspected in order to ensure categories and groups and the number delivered corresponds with the MOU and that they are in operationally serviceable condition,[15] including painting in United Nations colours, upon arriving in theatre for use in its primary role;

(b) In the case of dry lease, the equipment will be inspected to determine whether the equipment condition is acceptable in accordance with established standards. This is compared with the consumption of spares and repair costs, ensuring that spares, etc., are provided and used according to the MOU;

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[12] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 7.

[13] Ibid., para. 8.

[14] Ibid., paras. 9-12.

[15] Ibid., appendix I.A, para. 23.

(c) Areas where the unit has a "self-sustainment" responsibility will be inspected within six months with a view to an assessment of the operational capabilities of the equipment and services;

(d) The Government may request a United Nations team to advise or consult on matters pertaining to major equipment and/or self-sustainment, and the United Nations will normally request a predeployment visit to the home country of the troop/police contributors.

12. In the event that the United Nations has not carried out the arrival inspection, for whatever reason, the obligation of the United Nations to pay the charges for equipment from the date of arrival remain unchanged and should be carried out immediately.

13. United Nations Headquarters may be requested by a participating troop/police contributor to send a team to advise and consult with regard to the provision of services.

14. In order to reduce operational delays, United Nations Headquarters may with the concurrence with the troop/police contributor send a team to carry out a predeployment visit (PDV) in the home country or where the equipment is located. This does not, however, replace the inspection that must be conducted on arrival.

B. Operational readiness inspections[16]

15. Operational inspections will be implemented according to operational requirements during the stay of the units in the mission area. These inspections include:

(a) Major equipment will be counted/inspected in order to classify the equipment into categories and groups and to ensure that the agreed number is present and used appropriately;

(b) Major equipment will be inspected to ensure that it is operational to the extent agreed to in the MOU. The United Nations considers that unsafe vehicles endanger the life of personnel and jeopardize the effectiveness of a mission and should not be considered operationally serviceable. The Chief Transportation Officer will review vehicle safety and make recommendations to the Director/Chief, Mission Support and Force Commander/Police Commissioner on this issue;

(c) In the case of a dry lease, a determination will be made as to whether the condition of the equipment, i.e., its maintenance status, is acceptable. This is compared with the consumption of spares and repair costs, ensuring that spares, etc., are provided and used according to the MOU;[17]

(d) Areas where the unit has a "self-sustainment" responsibility will be inspected with a view to an assessment of whether the sustainment capability is sufficient and satisfactory.

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[16] Ibid., appendix III, para. 13.

[17] Ibid., para. 13 (c).

C. Repatriation inspection[18]

16. The United Nations shall carry out an inspection at the time of repatriation of the contingent or component thereof from the mission area. The inspection shall:

(a) Account for all major equipment of the troop/police contributor to be repatriated;

(b) Verify the condition of major equipment provided under the dry lease arrangement to ensure that only equipment of the troop/police contributor is being repatriated.

When circumstances prevent the United Nations from conducting a repatriation inspection, consideration should be given to using the last validated inspection.

D. Other inspections and reporting[19]

17. Additional verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Head of Mission (or the delegated authority) or United Nations Headquarters, such as standard operational reporting, may be implemented as follows:[20]

(a) **Standard operational reporting**. Standard operational reports are performed at the unit/contingent level by the unit/contingent on a monthly basis using a standardized form. These reports are maintained by the unit/contingent for presentation to the United Nations Inspection Team upon request. The report must describe the actual state of equipment and services provided by the unit and the United Nations;

(b) **Inspection reporting**. The United Nations Inspection Team will conduct periodic inspections. The reporting period will be decided between United Nations Headquarters and the mission. An inspection report i.e., verification report, is prepared by the United Nations Inspection Team after each inspection of a unit/contingent. The report describes the result of the inspection. The report is examined together with the unit and signed by the contingent representative. Where a unit has to fully or partially redeploy within a mission area, the time of the next periodic inspection in the new location will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and the unit authorities;[21]

(c) **Claim status reporting**. Claim status reporting is provided by the United Nations to the troop/police contributor upon request. The report shows monthly payments and/or debt as well as balance at the time of reporting.

18. Inspection and verification procedures are continually being monitored and improved to take into account experiences/lessons learned in different missions and at United Nations Headquarters while implementing the decisions of the General Assembly in this area.

19. Verifications, inspection and control files are to be maintained at United Nations Headquarters, the force headquarters, the troop/police contributor and the unit.

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[18] Ibid., para. 14.

[19] Ibid., paras. 15-19.

[20] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, para. 16.

[21] A/C.5/65/16, para. 119.

Chapter 3

Dispute resolution

20. After other possibilities have been tried, disputes concerning the interpretation of the results of verification inspections which may affect the eligibility for reimbursement by a troop/police contributor, or for any other reason, and other types of dispute shall be conducted using the dispute procedure approved by the General Assembly,[22] which is detailed in chapter 2 and part of the model MOU.

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[22] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, paras. 3-7 and 20; and A/C.5/52/39, para. 67.

Annex A

Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements[1]

Purpose

1. There are verifiable standards by which both dry and wet leases are applied and subsequently reimbursed. The following standards, and associated definitions, are designed to apply to the equipment listed in annex A to chapter 8. The standards, stated in terms of operational requirements,[2] are designed to be generic in nature to fit the widest range of equipment.

Principles

2. The following principles are applicable to all equipment:

(a) Equipment arriving in theatre must be in a serviceable condition for use in its primary role and must already be painted with United Nations markings. Ambulances and other vehicles dedicated to the transport of medical staff or medical supplies should be clearly marked with a symbol placing it under the protection of the Geneva Convention.[3] Any requirement to assemble the equipment due to shipping constraints will be completed by the contingent at its own expense as part of the deployment process. This will include the addition of petrol, oil and lubricants removed for the purpose of transportation;

(b) All associated minor equipment, checklists or load list items required for use with the equipment in the performance of its role will accompany the equipment or be in clearly identifiable cargo for inclusion with the equipment on arrival in theatre;

(c) Under the wet lease reimbursement, the contributor is responsible for the provision of replacement equipment, spare parts, maintenance, and contracted repair. A basic 2 per cent transportation factor for the resupply of spare parts and consumables is included in the wet lease rate. This 2 per cent rate is further increased by 0.25 per cent for each complete 500 mile or 800 kilometre segment, beyond the first 500 mile or 800 kilometre segment, along the consignment route between the port of embarkation and the arrival point in the mission area;[4]

(d) To meet serviceability standards, contingents have the option to maintain an additional 10 per cent of the MOU authorized quantities of major equipment to be deployed and redeployed with the contingent. The United Nations will be responsible for the associated deployment and redeployment as well as painting/ repainting costs. However, a troop/police contributor will not receive wet or dry lease reimbursement for overstocks;[5]

(e) A "reasonability" view is to be employed when assessing whether a performance standard has been met. However, the capabilities, staff and medical equipment and the capability to perform emergency medical procedures according to the standards for medical self-sustainment stated in annex B to the present chapter must be present at all times.[6] Troop/police contributors and the United Nations should not be penalized when non-performance results from the operational situation in the mission area;[7]

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A.

[2] A/C.5/52/39, annex, para. 76 (c).

[3] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex A, para. 2 (a).

[4] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (c), and appendix I.A, para. 1 (c).

[5] Ibid., para. 46 (f), and para. 2 (c).

(f) Any equipment damaged in transit will be the responsibility of the party responsible for making the transportation arrangements (see chap. 4 for details);

(g) The term "special case" should be reserved for major equipment for which a reimbursement rate has not been established in the COE Manual. "Special case" major equipment should be of a value greater than US$ 1,000 (collective value of all items in the set), with a life expectancy greater than one year,[8,9] and that value alone should not determine whether equipment is treated as a special case (see chap. 5 for details).[10]

3. The United Nations inspection team will use the MOU in verifying the type and quantity of major equipment provided by the troop/police contributor. The MOU is a signed document between a troop/police-contributing country and United Nations Headquarters and any change in classification of equipment should be agreed on a bilateral basis. The COE Verification team in the field may forward any observation to the Secretariat but has no prerogative to change the classification of major equipment agreed upon by Headquarters and the troop/police-contributing country. The troop/police-contributing country and Headquarters should engage in bilateral negotiations to resolve any disputes.[11]

4. A third party maintaining equipment of another troop/police contributor is to meet the same performance standards as a troop/police contributor providing maintenance of its own equipment.

5. Where a contingent is employing major equipment for self-sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement.[12] There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications, medical, engineering on a force level as force assets in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the overall self-sufficiency cost base.[13,14] These instances will be specified in annexes B and C to the MOU where applicable.

Standards

6. The following standards are to be verified by the mission COE-inspection team.

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[6] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex A, para. 2 (e).

[7] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (h).

[8] A/C.5/58/37, paras. 47 and 48.

[9] A/C.5/62/26, para. 57 (a).

[10] Ibid., para. 57 (b).

[11] A/C.5/65/16, para. 94.

[12] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 15, and A/C.5/52/39, para. 77.

[13] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[14] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex III, para. 6.

Communications equipment

7. The provision of communications equipment for dry/wet lease reimbursement will be applied to communications' contingents providing services on a force level, that is, above the battalion or contingent level. The service must be available to all units as designated by the mission headquarters and will be included in the MOU. The MOU will specify the technical specifications to be used.[15]

8. The equipment must be sufficient to provide the basic communications network desired by the mission. A backup capability must be retained in theatre to ensure uninterrupted service. The backup equipment will deploy and redeploy with the contingent.

9. When higher-level communication capabilities are required by non-communication units and not reimbursable under the self-sustainment rate for communications (e.g., Inmarsats), the equipment must be authorized in the MOU in which case it will be reimbursable as major equipment in the same manner as for a communications unit. An Inmarsat used for national rearlink purposes is a national responsibility and is not reimbursable.

Electrical

10. This equipment is for the provision of main source generating power for base camps, company or larger dispersed locations, or specialist units requiring large power sources greater than 20 kVA (e.g., medical facilities, maintenance workshops). It is to include all associated minor equipment, consumables and wiring harnesses, and cabling to connect end-users. Lighting fixtures, accommodation circuits and wiring are reimbursable under the electrical self-sustainment rate. When troops or specialist units from one contingent are deployed with another contingent, the responsibility for supplying the power, with a sufficient backup capacity, must be defined in the MOU of both parties.[16]

11. Base camp main generators and generators supplying medical facilities will have a backup capability running in parallel. The backup capacity must at all times be sufficient to cover medical needs and must be connected to the vital areas of the medical facilities, giving these facilities first priority.[17] The combination of the output of the two generators is used to determine the reimbursement rate. In this case, an uninterrupted "around-the-clock" capability is required for all base camp main generators. Related wiring and cabling, circuit panels and transformers are to be repaired or replaced within two hours. Single generators (i.e., not running in parallel) will operate with a maximum of three hours of servicing, refuelling or repair within a 24-hour period.[18]

12. Generators supplying medical facilities must have a backup capability running in parallel as well. The backup capacity must at all times be sufficient to cover medical needs. When troops/police or medical units from one troop/police contributor are deployed and operating with a contingent of another troop/police

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[15] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 3.

[16] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex A, para. 10.

[17] Ibid., para. 11.

[18] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 7.

contributor, the responsibility for supplying power with a sufficient backup capacity will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and indicated in annex B to the MOU.

Engineering

13. The major equipment rates will be paid for major equipment used in engineering tasks in support of the mission. The contingent and its capability must be authorized under the MOU.

14. Engineering equipment will be maintained to ensure its immediate availability for use as deployed.

15. When an engineering unit is tasked to conduct demining/force EOD on behalf of the mission as a force asset, the equipment will be reimbursed as major equipment, where applicable, as agreed in the MOU.[19] Ammunition and explosives consumed in demining/force EOD operations or, where the Force Commander authorizes and directs special training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards, are reimbursable upon presentation of a claim and certification from the mission.[20] Since the cost of ammunitions and explosives associated with special case major equipment items, such as demolition explosives used in demining/force EOD, are not included in the calculation of monthly wet lease rates, an incremental transportation factor is not included to reimburse the cost of transportation for the replenishment. Consequently, the United Nations will reimburse for the transportation cost of the deployment, redeployment as well as replenishment of those specific ammunitions and explosives used for demining/force EOD tasks at force level using force asset major equipment.

16. Sourcing and procurement of consumables, installation of materials and minor equipment expended and left behind for a task, such as drilling pipes, small pumps, asphalt, gravel, etc., are to be dealt with under a specific LOA.[21] In addition, excessive costs incurred as a result of exceptional wear and tear caused by operation of the equipment in unduly harsh conditions are to be dealt with under an LOA.[22]

Medical and dental

17. Only medical equipment provided as per United Nations standards and authorized in the MOU will be reimbursed as medical equipment.[23]

18. The medical equipment stipulated in the MOU is applicable wherever medical equipment is used for the provision of medical services providing level 1, level 1+ (enhanced by laboratory module, dental module, aero-medical evacuation module, forward surgery module, or combination of these modules), level 2, level 2+ (enhanced by orthopaedic module, gynaecology module, and additional internal medicine module or any combination of these modules) and level 3[24] services according to United Nations standards, which includes general medicine, internal

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[19] Ibid., para. 8.

[20] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 48 (c), p. 16.

[21] A/C.5/65/16, para. 115 (a).

[22] Ibid., para. 115 (b).

[23] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B2, "Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 13"; ibid., annex VIII, appendices I and II; and A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B.

[24] A/C.5/65/16, paras. 151 and 152.

medicine, surgical, other medical specialties as agreed, dental, hygiene, dispensary, blood testing and processing, X-ray, laboratory ward and stabilization/life-saving measures and capabilities and evacuation to the next level.[25]

19. The contingents must have sufficient medical equipment as stipulated in the United Nations standards for level 1, level 1+ (enhanced by laboratory module, dental module, aero-medical evacuation module, forward surgery module, or combination of these modules), level 2, level 2+ (enhanced by orthopaedic module, gynaecology module, and additional internal medical medicine module or any combination of these modules) and level 324 medical services in order to provide the respective outpatient and inpatient care, basic and advanced diagnostic services, basic and advanced lifesaving, basic and advanced surgical capacities and capabilities, sufficient resupply capabilities, as well as casualty evacuation/medical evacuation capabilities and capacities in the mission area as per the MOU. Requested medical equipment must be provided and maintained in a fully operational condition, maintaining an aseptic and sterile environment as per the World Health Organization (WHO) requirements in order to ensure uninterrupted medical support and an adequate standard for medical services, including evacuation capabilities.[26]

20. Level 1 or 1+ medical facilities are considered "force assets" and thus are available to all members of a United Nations mission.[27] Therefore, level 1 or 1+ medical equipment is eligible for reimbursement at the major equipment rate of "level 1 or 1+ medical facilities" listed in chapter 8.

21. The medical facilities are reimbursed for each level of medical capabilities, i.e. level 1, level 1+ (enhanced by laboratory module, dental module, aero-medical evacuation module, forward surgery module, or combination of these modules), level 2, level 2+ (enhanced by orthopaedic module, gynaecology module, and additional internal medicine module or any combination of these modules) or level 3.[24] These medical facilities and modules are reimbursed for major equipment provided as long as the equipment meets the standards. The costing of each medical facility module, and therefore the related reimbursement rates, is based on the generic fair market value (GFMV) of each piece of medical equipment required by the module as recommended by the 2011 Working Group.[28] The lists of equipment per module include all medical equipment required for the separate levels; in addition, the GFMV is adjusted by using a level 2 hospital as the anchor value to set the same GFMV of identical equipment across the various levels of medical facilities and modules. The new recommendations include specifically: adding a portable X-ray machine and an ultrasound machine to the major equipment list of level 2 hospitals, applying the new GFMV of $30,000 for an ultrasound machine consistently to the lists of level 2 and 3 hospitals (using a level 2 hospital as the anchor value), providing the definition and composition of the level 2+ facilities and establishing new monthly reimbursement rates for two level 2+ modules of gynaecology and orthopaedics. Non-medical equipment required to meet the medical standards (e.g. generators above 20 kVA, ambulances, general hygiene facilities and water purification system) are listed separately for the purpose of

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[25] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B2, "Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 13".

[26] Ibid., "Chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 14".

[27] A/C.5/55/39, para. 96.

[28] A/C.5/65/16, paras. 138 and 144.

reimbursement. The revised medical equipment requirements for each medical facility and module are shown in the appendices to this chapter.[29]

22. Medical modules deployed independently will be reimbursed as separate entities under major equipment.[24]

23. In preparing the verification reports for medical facilities, the quality, capacity and capability, as defined in the standards, are the overriding considerations.[30] Therefore, an expert medical opinion concerning the operational impact of any shortfall, discrepancy or corrective action or substitution undertaken will be required before deduction may be made to the reimbursement.

Observation equipment

24. Under a wet lease, observation equipment will be maintained to ensure "round-the-clock" operability, as applicable, at all observation outposts. Routine calibration of equipment must be performed.[31]

25. Under a dry lease arrangement, the United Nations is responsible for providing sufficient spare parts and equipment to maintain the same level of serviceability at the observation posts.

Accommodation

26. Semi-rigid structures are soft-sided, hard frame facilities that can be moved (i.e., dismantled and shipped). Rigid structures are defined as hard walled or prefabricated facilities that may be attached to local utilities/services but can be easily dismantled and moved.

27. Containers are mobile shelters used for a specific purpose/service. There are three basic types of containers: truck mounted, trailer mounted and sea containers. Truck-mounted containers can be dismounted and operated separately from the vehicle. Trailer-mounted containers need not be dismounted, but are not reimbursed as trailers in the vehicle category. Sea containers must be maintained to international standards (i.e., certified for shipping) in order to be eligible for reimbursement.[32]

28. If a container is used as part of the support provided under a self-sustainment rate (e.g., dental, catering), its use is not reimbursable as major equipment, but is covered by the applicable self-sustainment rate.[33]

29. Accommodation rates include all minor equipment and consumables associated with the primary function of the facility.

Aircraft

30. Owing to the special nature of aircraft, the type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist. The air operations unit of the mission is responsible for monitoring and reporting the performance of aircraft. In

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[29] Ibid., paras. 143, 144 and 147-152.

[30] A/C.5/55/39, para. 98 (a).

[31] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 12.

[32] Ibid., para. 15.

[33] Ibid., and A/C.4/52/39, para. 77.

the interests of generating a more consistent set of conditions in letters of assist (LOA) for the provision of a military aviation capability and to encourage more complete utilization of military capabilities, the United Nations will reimburse the cost of ammunition expended in maintaining aircrew weapons proficiency for armed helicopters during the year. Details of weapons training exercises, including the quantity and types of ammunition allocated per pilot, will be based on national/United Nations requirements, and reimbursement rates for this ammunition are to be included as an attachment to the LOA. Reimbursement for ammunition expended during actual hostilities shall be at the same rate. The United Nations is responsible for providing a firing range in the mission area of operations or at a suitable alternative location (subject to a bilateral agreement between the Government and United Nations).[34]

Armaments

31. Crew-served weapons must be operationally serviceable at a 90 per cent rate. Serviceability includes sighting and calibration of weapons and periodic test firing as permitted in the mission area. The United Nations defines a crew-served weapon as any weapon operated by more than one designated soldier.[35] Ammunition for sighting, calibration, test firing and training is a consumable and is included in the wet lease maintenance rate. Therefore, training ammunition is a national responsibility unless the Force Commander/Police Commissioner specifically authorizes and directs special training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards.[36] When weapons are provided through the United Nations, sufficient United Nations spare parts stock will be maintained in-theatre to ensure the serviceability standards.[37]

32. The United Nations will reimburse contributing countries for deploying ammunition to and from the mission area.[38] Since the cost of ammunition/missiles, associated with major equipment items such as anti-air, anti-armour and howitzer, and explosives used with major equipment, are not included in the calculation of monthly wet lease rates, an incremental transportation factor is not included to reimburse the cost of transportation for the replenishment. Consequently, the United Nations will reimburse for the transportation cost of the deployment, redeployment and replenishment of those specific ammunition and for ammunition or explosives used with major equipment. Additionally, the United Nations will reimburse ammunition and explosives expended on training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, but not for other training/exercises within accepted United Nations readiness standards for which ammunition is considered a consumable covered in the wet lease rates or the monthly rate reimbursed under troop cost for personal weapon. Ammunition expended on operations or special training authorized and directed by the Force Commander will be reported in the reports of the Force Commander/Police Commissioner at the conclusion of individual operations and be reimbursed the initial price of ammunition on presentation of a claim by the

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[34] A/C.5/65/16, para. 104.

[35] Military Planning Service e-mail dated 9 August 2001.

[36] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 48 (c).

[37] A/C.5/49/70, appendix I.A, para. 18.

[38] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 48 (a).

Government and an operational ammunition expenditure certificate from the mission. Reimbursement will be made for ammunition that becomes unserviceable while in the mission area. However, troop/police contributors are responsible for deploying ammunition with an expected life in excess of the anticipated length of deployment.[39]

Naval vessels

33. Owing to the special nature of vessels, type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist.

Vehicles

34. The inspection team is responsible for verifying the equipment to ensure it is classified according to the description/category provided in documents A/C.5/49/70 and A/C.5/55/39.

35. Commercial pattern vehicles are defined as those vehicles that are readily available from a commercial source. Effective 1 July 2011, all newly deployed commercial vehicles brought to new and existing missions must be equipped with standard seat belts. The cost will be borne by the troop- or police-contributing country. Troop-and police-contributing countries are encouraged to install standard seat belts for already deployed commercial vehicles. This option should not be mandatory and the costs will be borne by the country.[40]

36. Military pattern vehicles are specifically engineered and designed according to precise military/police specifications and are built to satisfy particular military/police mission applications. The 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment developed a checklist to determine whether a commercial pattern vehicle could qualify for a military pattern rate of reimbursement in appendix 14 to annexes A and B to chapter 3.[41] In cases where the original vehicle is of a commercial pattern, the vehicle may be considered as "military pattern" for reimbursement purposes under COE, subject to MOU negotiation and are to be indicated in annex B to the MOU. Issues of whether or not an upgrade to commercial equipment entitles a troop/police contributor to military pattern equipment reimbursement are to be dealt with during the MOU negotiation at United Nations Headquarters, with paramount importance accorded to operational requirements and the principle of "reasonableness" in resolving disagreements.

37. The definition of police armoured protected vehicles and police crowd control vehicles is as follows:[42]

(a) A police armoured protected vehicle is an armoured vehicle with cross country capability, used to transport a police section of 8 to 12 people with full crowd control gear. It is a multi-purpose public order vehicle and provides protection against small arms. This vehicle is designed for both urban and rural operations and can be used in many roles including as a routine armoured patrol vehicle. There is no weapon system integrated with the vehicle;

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[39] Ibid., para. 48 (a), (b) and (d); A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 19.

[40] A/C.5/65/16, para. 117.

[41] A/C.5/58/37, annex I.B.2.

[42] A/C.5/65/16, para. 113.

(b) A police crowd control vehicle is a protected vehicle (minimum 4 × 4) designed for operations in urban and rural environments, with the capacity to transport a police section of 9 to 12 people with full crowd control gear. It must provide protection against non-explosive hand projectiles. One crowd control system (teargas launcher, for example) may be integrated within the vehicle. There is no weapon system integrated with the vehicle. A police crowd control vehicle should allow all responding personnel to travel in the same vehicle platform, for easy communication and delivery of orders, operational planning, preparation of equipment and disembarkation as a unit or team, among other things. For security and operational reasons, there must be more than one entry/exit for the personnel travelling on the platform. The vehicle's entry/exit openings shall be large enough to facilitate the embarking/disembarking of the security personnel in full riot control gear. Communications between the team leader, the driver and the crowd control operators/team members must be assured at all times by direct verbal or voice commands, rather than over the radio or the telephone. The vehicle must have the capability to deliver teargas munitions in a 360° arc of fire. All glazing, openings, front headlights, rear tail lights, emergency bar(s), light(s), public address system and siren(s) must be protected by steel meshing. The vehicle must be equipped also with the following basic tools for police public order operations:

(i) Two (2) portable fire extinguishers (fire types ABC) of medium capacity;

(ii) One (1) fire blanket;

(iii) One (1) bolt-cutter;

(iv) One (1) Halligan bar and door ram (for door breaching);

(v) One (1) iron hook and chain or rope (for barricade removal and dragging or pulling).[43]

(c) A water cannon truck is a self-propelled water tanker with a minimum capacity of 2,500 litres that is equipped with a high-pressure water, jet pulse system cannon or cannons. These vehicles may be armoured or soft-skinned (depending on the mission's force requirements) in order to provide adequate protection for the entire operating crew. All glazing, openings, front headlights, rear tail lights, emergency bar(s), light(s), public address system and siren(s) must be protected by steel meshing. The truck can be upgraded for additional payload, such as scanners, video or image recording, front plough, foam or chemical dye marking, tear gas or smoke disperser and projectors or launchers. Water cannon trucks are normally used by security forces for public order management operations.[44]

38. In the case of a dry lease where the United Nations is responsible to maintain the major equipment or arrange for the maintenance of major equipment by a third party, a review of maintenance and spare parts will be conducted to determine if the cost of maintenance exceeds the maintenance rate included in the generic "wet lease" rate. In such situations, an initial assessment is required to determine if the cost of overrun is attributable to environmental or operational conditions. If the cost overrun is not attributable to local conditions but rather to the condition of the equipment, a report shall be submitted to United Nations Headquarters explaining

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[43] A/C.5/68/22, para. 102.

[44] Ibid., para. 104 (a).

the situation, indicating which category of equipment is subject to maintenance overrun and by what amount. In such cases the United Nations may reduce the dry lease reimbursement rate to the troop/police contributor by the amount in excess of the estimated maintenance rate included in the generic wet lease.[45]

39. The equipment authorized in the MOU must include all minor equipment, checklist items (jacks, driver's tools, spare tire, etc.) and consumables (less fuel) associated with the vehicle.

40. **Wet lease**. Under the conditions of a wet lease, when the total number of operationally serviceable (i.e., available for use) vehicles is less than 90 per cent of the quantity authorized in the MOU in a vehicle subcategory, the reimbursement will be reduced accordingly.[46]

41. A vehicle will be considered operationally unserviceable if it is unavailable for normal mission use for a period of time in excess of 24 hours. A contingent can hold limited operational stocks (up to 10 per cent of authorized quantity) designed as immediate replacement for vehicles lost or damaged beyond in-theatre repair capability.[47]

42. **Dry lease**. Under the conditions of a dry lease, the vehicle will be provided in an operationally-serviceable condition, with all minor equipment and checklist items, for immediate use upon arrival in the mission area. The United Nations is required to maintain operational serviceability at a minimum rate of 90 per cent of the agreed quantity in a vehicle subcategory. A vehicle will be considered operationally unserviceable if it is unavailable for normal mission usage for a period of time in excess of 24 hours. Serviceability below 90 per cent, due to the United Nations inability to maintain, might require downward adjustments to contingent tasks/missions without a corresponding reduction to other reimbursements adversely affected by reduced activity rates.[48] The United Nations is responsible for returning the vehicle to the troop/police contributor in the same level of operational serviceability, with all minor equipment and checklist items, as originally provided.

43. **Weapons systems**. Weapons systems on all vehicles are to be serviced to ensure that the capability to perform the mission is maintained. On combat vehicles, operational serviceability is required for the main weapon and its associated fire control system. If either the weapon itself or the fire control system is inoperable, then the vehicle is considered not in service and not eligible for reimbursement.[49] Crew-served weapon is any weapon operated by more than one designated soldier.

44. **Painting**. To be considered serviceable for the United Nations operations, all vehicles must be painted white with appropriate United Nations markings. If this painting is not completed before deployment, reimbursement may be withheld until the standard is reached unless United Nations Headquarters has specifically authorized an exception to this requirement.[50] Reimbursement for painting will be

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[45] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 26.

[46] Ibid., para. 23.

[47] Ibid., para. 24.

[48] Ibid., para. 25.

[49] Ibid., para. 27.

[50] Ibid., para. 28.

calculated using the standard rates per type/category of equipment,[51] multiplied by the quantity of equipment authorized in annex B (major equipment provided by the Government) in the MOU plus an additional 10 per cent where applicable, upon confirmation by the mission through verification reports (arrival or periodic) or other means that the major equipment items were painted. Reimbursement for painting will be based on major equipment departing the mission as per the departure verification reports.

45. For special cases, if the equipment can be logically fitted or agreed between the United Nations and a troop/police contributor at the time of the MOU negotiation, into one of the existing categories, the painting/repainting rate applicable to the existing categories will apply. Otherwise, reimbursement for painting/repainting will be based on presentation of invoice of actual costs.[52] The ratio of painting to repainting has been determined at 1:1.19, i.e., costs for repainting are reimbursable up to 1.19 times the rates for painting.[53]

46. Reimbursement for painting/repainting for major equipment not identified separately in annex B to the MOU but used in the performance of self-sustainment capabilities such as containers, communication vehicles, etc, should be submitted through a separate claim showing the applicable category of self-sustainment, the type and quantity of equipment. These claims will be reviewed to assess that the type and quantity of major equipment used for self-sustainment is required and reasonable and to establish where possible a logical link with existing major equipment items for which standard rates were determined. If no logical link to existing major equipment exists, the claim will be reviewed and negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

47. **Canine Unit, all types — special case**. A canine unit is a security unit comprising a dog and a dog handler with unique skills and capabilities in support of peacekeeping operations. Operations may require the use of more than one canine unit.[54]

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[51] A/C.5/55/39, para. 56.

[52] Ibid., para. 56 (a).

[53] Ibid., para. 56 (b).

[54] A/C.5/68/22, para. 99 (a).

Annex B

Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

Introduction

1. Self-sustainment is defined as logistics support for contingents in a peacekeeping mission area whereby the troop/police contributor provides some or all categories of logistics support to the contingent on a reimbursable basis. A contingent may be self-sufficient for various categories, depending on the ability of the United Nations to provide the necessary support and the contingent's own capabilities. The modular concept of self-sustainment is based on the principle that troop/police contributors cannot be partially self-sustaining in any given category. The required self-sustainment categories and any supplementary arrangements will be indicated in the respective MOU.

Purpose

2. There are verifiable standards by which the self-sustainment categories are provided and subsequently reimbursed. The following standards, and associated definitions, are designed to apply to the categories of self-sustainment listed in annex B to chapter 8. The standards, stated in terms of operational capabilities, are designed to be generic in nature leaving the details and the means of delivery of the capabilities to be discussed between the United Nations and the troop/police contributors.[1]

Principles

3. The overarching principle regarding self-sustainment is for all troop/police contributors and contingents to adhere to the commitments made in their respective MOU to provide the agreed operational capability. Discussions between the United Nations and the troop/police contributors deploying the contingent will result in an agreement on the self-sustainment capabilities to be provided.[2] As a starting point for negotiation, the United Nations will identify and request from troop/police contributors those self-sustainment capabilities it cannot provide. The right of troop/police contributors to provide any or some categories of self-sustainment will be taken into consideration during the negotiation of the MOU.[3] However, the United Nations has a responsibility to ensure that any self-sustainment services provided by a troop/police contributor meets the minimum operational capabilities; are compatible with other troop/police contributors where interface is required; and that the cost to the United Nations is similar to what it would have cost the United Nations to arrange centrally for the provision of these self-sustainment services. Unless specifically required by the standards for a self-sustainment category, as detailed in annex B to chapter 3, the provision of specific types, numbers or capabilities of equipment needed to meet the standards for a self-sustainment category, for reimbursement purposes, is to be based on meeting the operational

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[1] A/C.5/55/39, para. 63.

[2] Ibid., para. 67 (a) (i).

[3] Ibid., para. 67 (a).

requirement agreed between the United Nations and the troop- or police-contributing country and reflected in the MOU.[4]

4. When determining which party is to be responsible for the provision of the self-sustainment category, the cultural requirements of troop-and police-contributing countries will be taken into consideration and a general principle of reasonability shall apply.[5]

5. Only those services specifically agreed upon in the MOU to be provided by troop/police contributors will be reimbursable, at the rates listed in chapter 8, using the actual troop strength up to the personnel ceiling agreed upon in the MOU. The inspection team will refer to the respective MOU to determine the categories of self-sustainment to be provided by each contingent.

6. To be eligible for reimbursement for any self-sustainment category or subcategory, a contingent must provide all minor equipment, maintenance and consumables associated with that specific category or subcategory. Categories are subdivided to ensure flexibility and to reimburse troop/police contributors only for the minor equipment and consumables provided. Should a contingent obtain self-sustainment services from another contingent, reimbursement will be made to the troop/police contributor providing the services unless other bilateral arrangements have been made. When the United Nations provides that service or part thereof, the troop/police contributor does not receive reimbursement for the applicable category or subcategory. A troop/police contributor may choose to procure some minor equipment and consumables from another troop/police contributor on a bilateral basis, or from a civilian contractor, in which case the troop/police contributor remains eligible for reimbursement as long as it meets the operational capability and standards for the categories of self-sustainment.

7. Troop/police contributors are to take note that, in order not to disrupt the operational effectiveness of a mission, it may require significant lead-time for the United Nations to arrange for procurement and support for some self-sustainment categories. Therefore, it is of paramount importance that the United Nations be informed as soon as it becomes known to the troop/police contributors that a troop/police contributor will not be able or does not wish to continue providing one or some of the self-sustainment capabilities negotiated in the MOU. In these cases, the United Nations and the troop/police contributor will have to agree to an amendment to the MOU in order for the United Nations to take responsibility for the provision of self-sustainment categories that cannot be sustained by troop/police contributors.

8. Where a contingent is employing major equipment for self-sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement.[6] There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications and engineering on a force level, in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment[7] whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the overall

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[4] A/C.5/65/16, para. 136.

[5] Ibid., para. 128 (b) (27) (d).

[6] A/C.5/55/39, para. 77.

[7] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

self-sufficiency cost base and self-sustainment reimbursement.[8] These instances will be negotiated and indicated in annexes B and C to the MOU where applicable.

9. Troop/police contributors are responsible for transportation related to resupply of contingents for consumables and minor equipment necessary for the provision of self-sustainment. The rates approved for self-sustainment include a generic premium of up to 2 per cent to compensate for the cost of transportation of self-sustainment resupply. Troop/police contributors are not eligible to additional reimbursement for the transportation of resupply of self-sustainment items.[9]

10. In the case of a contingent being required (if mutually agreed upon) to change location of any base camp (unit or sub-unit level) due to an operational or logistics/ administrative requirement, the troop- or police-contributing country may submit a claim to the United Nations for reimbursement of the extra and reasonable costs to reinstall the self-sustainment services under its responsibility (e.g., accommodation, tentage, field defence stores, Internet, catering, etc.).[10]

Standards

11. The inspection team is responsible for verifying the categories or subcategories of self-sustainment agreed to in the MOU to assess if the standard of operational requirement approved by the General Assembly is being fulfilled.[11] In the same way, the United Nations must give an account of the services provided by the United Nations as stipulated in the MOU.[12]

Catering

12. To receive the catering self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must be able to feed its troops with cold and hot meals in a clean and healthy environment. The contingent must:[13]

(a) Provide kitchen facilities and equipment, including supplies, consumables, dishes and cutlery for the camps they are responsible for as detailed in the MOU;[14]

(b) Provide deep freeze (14 days where required), cold (7 days) and dry food storage for kitchen facilities;

(c) Provide kitchen facilities with hot dishwashing capabilities;

(d) Ensure that kitchen facilities have hygienic equipment that maintains a clean and healthy environment.

Where refrigerated trucks (non-static) are required this will be reimbursed separately under major equipment.[15]

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[8] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex III, para. 6.

[9] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (g).

[10] A/C.5/65/16, para. 122 (b).

[11] Standards are from A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.A, as amended subsequently by the General Assembly (see A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, paras. 7-45).

[12] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix III, para. 1.

[13] A/C.5/54/49, para. 60 (a).

[14] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (b).

[15] A/C.5/54/49, note to para. 60 (a).

13. The unit is responsible for maintaining and servicing its kitchen facilities, including all catering equipment, repair parts and supplies such as dishes and cutlery. When the United Nations provides this service to an equivalent standard, the unit does not receive reimbursement for this category.[16]

14. Food, water and petrol, oil and lubricants are not included in the reimbursement rates as the United Nations normally provides them. When the United Nations is unable to provide those items or for initial provisioning, reimbursement will be made by the United Nations upon presentation of a detailed claim. The claim will be reviewed at United Nations Headquarters and should include the details of the provisioning requested as per the Guidelines to troop-contributing countries or other specific documented request from the United Nations as well as any other supporting substantiation.

Communications[17]

15. The telephone is the preferred means of communications for the contingent; it will be utilized as much as possible for internal communications within the headquarters, and with non-mobile sub-elements and sub-units of the contingent located in the main base camp. The requirement for VHF/UHF-FM and HF communications within the area of operations will be determined during the site survey and is subject to negotiation with the troop/police contributor. The standards for each communication's subcategories are defined below, in order of usage preference. To receive the communications self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent must meet the following criteria:

(a) **Telephone**. The contingent will utilize the telephone as its primary means of internal communications within the main base camp. The contingent headquarters and stationary sub-elements (such as offices, workspaces, observation posts, guard posts, etc.) and sub-units, located at the main base camp, will be wired into the telephone system, as early into the operation as possible, in order to maximize the use of telephonic communications. The telephone system that is deployed should have the ability to interface with the telephone system that is provided on the mission level. The interface could be on the most simple level (i.e., two-wire trunk or better). This would then allow the contingent the ability to access the local telephone system, in cases where such systems are available. Reimbursement will be based upon the number of personnel in the main base camp and those elements of the contingent at other locations that are served by authorized contingent-provided telephone services. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent will:

(i) Provide, install, operate and maintain a switchboard and telephone network that is capable of maintaining telephonic communications within the main base camp;

(ii) Provide, install and maintain adequate numbers of telephone instruments to the contingent and its sub-units and sub-elements within the area of operations (this includes all cable, wire, and connectors, and other hardware that may be required);

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[16] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.A, para. 2.

[17] A/C.5/52/39, appendix IV.

(iii) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations, and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment;

(b) **VHF/UHF-FM communications**. VHF/UHF-FM communications will be used as the primary means of radio communications with sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent that are in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephonic means. While VHF/UHF-FM communications may be used by the contingent as a means of backup communications to the telephone, this type of usage in itself is not a sufficient reason for reimbursement. Reimbursement will be based on the number of personnel in the contingent. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent will:

(i) Maintain one command-and-control net down to the sub-unit (section/squad) level;

(ii) Maintain one administrative net;

(iii) Maintain one dismounted patrol and security net or other primary non-vehicle mounted net;

(iv) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment;

(c) **HF communications**. HF communications will be used as the primary means of communications with sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent that are operating within the area of operations that are beyond range of VHF/UHF-FM communications assets and are operating in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephone or VHF/UHF-FM. While HF communications may be used as a backup means of communications to the telephone or to VHF/ UHF-FM communications, this type of usage in itself is not a sufficient reason for reimbursement. Additionally, the use of HF communications solely as a means of national rear-link will not be reimbursed. Reimbursement will be based on the authorized number of personnel in the sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent operating within the areas of operations beyond the range of VHF/UHF-FM communications assets and are operating in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephone or VHF/UHF-FM. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent will:

(i) Communicate with sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent that are in a tactical or mobile environment, and thus unable to communicate via telephonic means, and beyond the range of VHF/UHF-FM base station communications;

(ii) Provide a command-and-control net using non-vehicular mounted HF communications equipment;

(iii) Provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment.

Office[18]

16. To receive the office self-sustainment reimbursement rate, the contingent must provide:

(a) Office furniture, equipment and supplies for all unit headquarters staff;

(b) Office supplies and services to personnel within the contingent;

(c) Electronic data processing and reproduction capability, including necessary software, to run all internal headquarters correspondence and administration, including necessary databases.

17. The unit is responsible for maintaining and servicing its offices, including all equipment, repair parts and supplies.

18. The rate is to be applied against the total contingent population.

19. The United Nations could provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[19]

Electrical

20. To receive the electrical self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must provide decentralized electrical power from generators. The decentralized power must:

(a) Ensure stable power supply to small sub-units such as observation posts and small troop camps for company, platoon or section level;

(b) Provide redundant emergency backup when the main power supply, provided through larger generators, is interrupted;

(c) Provide all necessary electrical harnesses, wiring, circuitry and lighting sets.

21. This is not the primary electrical power supply for larger units, which is covered under the major equipment rate.

22. The United Nations could provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[20]

Minor engineering

23. To receive the minor engineering self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must be able, within its accommodation areas, to:

(a) Undertake non-field defensive minor construction;

(b) Handle minor electrical repairs and replacement;

(c) Undertake repairs to plumbing and water systems;

(d) Conduct minor maintenance and other light repair work; and

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[18] Ibid., para. 81.

[19] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (c).

[20] Ibid., para. 67 (d).

(e) Provide all related workshop equipment, construction tools and supplies.

The minor engineering reimbursement rate does not include garbage and sewage collection. Garbage collection from a centralized location per unit is a United Nations responsibility.

24. Repair and maintenance of the United Nations-owned equipment is the United Nations responsibility with reference to appendix 16. Any variations or contingencies not covered in the guidance document would be dealt with on a case-by-case basis by the United Nations and the contributing countries, with the reasonability clause being applied in such cases.[21]

25. Chapter 3, appendix 16 provide examples of tasks and responsibilities in minor engineering and major engineering in various circumstances.[21]

Explosive ordnance disposal

26. To receive the EOD self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must have the capability for EOD to secure the unit's accommodation area.[22] The contingent must have the ability to:

(a) Locate and evaluate unexploded ordnance;

(b) Dismantle or destroy isolated ordnance that is considered a threat to the contingent's safety;

(c) Provide all related minor equipment, personal protective clothing, and consumables.

Ammunition used for disposing of unexploded EOD under self-sustainment is included in consumables and is not reimbursable separately.

27. EOD self-sustainment is only reimbursable when the United Nations has established an operational requirement and specifically requested that service be provided. The requirement for this support will not exist in all missions and should be determined on a case-by-case basis.

28. Demining and EOD equipment should perform in compliance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).[23]

29. When a troop/police contributor providing force-level engineering support is tasked to provide EOD sustainment support to another troop/police contributor's accommodation areas, the contingent performing the EOD support will receive EOD sustainment reimbursement for the population of the supported contingent.[24]

30. Disposal of significant quantities of ordnance, for example large-scale demolitions resulting from surrendered ammunition and minefields, will be handled by engineering contingents provided by the United Nations.

31. The requirement for EOD self-sustainment should be reviewed 18 months after forces are deployed. If the review determines there is no longer a requirement for

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[21] A/C.5/65/16, para. 124.

[22] A/C.5/52/39, para. 82 (a).

[23] A/C.5/65/16, para. 110.

[24] A/C.5/52/39, para. 82 (b).

EOD self-sustainment, the troop-contributing country will continue to be reimbursed during the six-month period after the official communication to the contingent is made. After this period, the self-sustainment EOD capability will be repatriated at United Nations cost. During this six-month period, the troop-contributing country can negotiate an amendment to the MOU.[25]

Laundry[26]

32. To receive the laundry self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must:

(a) Provide laundry services for all military/police and personal clothing services, including dry-cleaning of operationally required specialist clothing (if any);

(b) Ensure all laundry facilities have hygienic equipment that allows a clean and healthy environment to be maintained;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

When a contingent is geographically dispersed and the United Nations is able to provide laundry to only a portion of the contingent, the troop- or police-contributing country will receive the laundry self-sustainment rate for those personnel not serviced by the United Nations.

Cleaning[27]

33. To receive the cleaning self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must:

(a) Provide cleaning of facilities for all contingent personnel;

(b) Ensure all facilities have hygienic equipment that allows a clean and healthy environment to be maintained, i.e., cleaning of accommodation and office areas;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

When a contingent is geographically dispersed and the United Nations is able to provide cleaning services to only a portion of the contingent, the troop-or police-contributing country will receive the cleaning self-sustainment rate for those personnel not serviced by the United Nations.

Tentage

34. To receive the tentage self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must have the ability to (read in conjunction with the Guidelines to troop-contributing countries):

(a) House personnel in tented accommodations. Tentage includes flooring and the ability to heat and cool, as appropriate;[28]

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[25] A/C.5/65/16, para. 126.

[26] Ibid., para. 128 (b) 26.

[27] Ibid., para. 128 (b) 27.

[28] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (f) (iv).

(b) Provide ablutions capability under tentage, in which case the ablution facilities will be reimbursed under major equipment;[29]

(c) Provide temporary offices/workspace in tentage.

35. The United Nations can provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles for the provision of self-sustainment categories.[30] When the United Nations notifies a troop/police contributor prior to the contingent deploying that this capability is not required, the troop/police contributor will not receive reimbursement for this category. Contingents will initially receive tentage reimbursement for up to six months if not accommodated by the United Nations. If the United Nations confirms that the capability is required, the deploying contingent will continue to decide if it is to provide its own tentage capability, and be reimbursed accordingly.[31] If a contingent is accommodated in hardwall accommodation but is required to retain a tentage capability for part of the unit to satisfy a mobility requirement, the quantity of tentage agreed upon may be reimbursed as major equipment following negotiations between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

36. The United Nations can provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above. When the United Nations is unable to provide permanent, semi-rigid or rigid accommodation for a contingent after six months in tents, the troop/police contributor will be entitled to receive reimbursement at both the tentage and accommodation self-sustainment rates. This combined rate will continue until personnel are housed to the standard specified under the accommodation rate.[32] The Secretariat may request a temporary waiver of the application of this dual payment principle for these short-duration missions where the provision of hard accommodation is demonstrably and clearly impractical and not cost-effective.[33]

Accommodation

37. To receive the accommodation self-sustainment reimbursement rate the troop/police contributor must (read in conjunction with the Guidelines to troop-contributing countries):

(a) Purchase or construct a permanent rigid structure to accommodate the contingent's personnel. This structure is fixed with heating, lighting, flooring, sanitation and running water. The rate is based on a standard of nine square metres per person;

(b) Provide heaters and/or air conditioners for the accommodation as required by the local climatic conditions;

(c) Provide furniture for eating facilities where necessary;[34]

(d) Provide offices/workspaces in permanent rigid structures;[35]

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[29] Ibid., para. 67 (f) (iii).

[30] Ibid., para. 67 (f) (ii).

[31] Ibid., para. 67 (f) (i).

[32] A/C.5/52/39, para. 84.

[33] Ibid., para. 85.

[34] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (g).

[35] A/C.5/62/26, para. 85.

(e) To ensure proper crew rest and safe conduct of flights, either the United Nations or the troop-contributing country (as agreed) should make every effort to provide aircrews of aviation contingents with the following accommodations: pilots (as stipulated in the letter of assist) — standard single room accommodation; aircrew (air gunner/engineer/masters, etc.) — to be accommodated in two-person rooms.[36]

38. When the United Nations provides accommodation to an equivalent standard, the troop/police contributor does not receive reimbursement for this category.

39. Warehouses and equipment storage are not included in the accommodation self-sustainment reimbursement rate. This will be handled either through the semi-rigid and rigid structures reimbursed as major equipment or on a bilateral special-case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

40. When the United Nations is unable to provide accommodation to an equivalent standard and the contingent rents a suitable structure, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed the actual rental cost on a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.

Basic firefighting capability[37]

41. To receive the basic firefighting self-sustainment rate, the contingent must:

(a) Provide sufficient basic firefighting equipment, i.e., buckets, beaters and fire extinguishers, in accordance with the International Fire Code, as amended;

(b) Provide all necessary minor equipment and consumables.

Fire detection and alarm capability[37]

42. To receive the fire detection and alarm self-sustainment rate the contingent must:

(a) Provide sufficient fire detection and alarm capability equipment, i.e., smoke detectors and fire alarm systems, in accordance with the International Fire Code, as amended;

(b) Provide all necessary minor equipment and consumables.

Medical

43. In implementing the following principles and standards, the following definitions are used:

(a) Medical equipment. Accountable major equipment (see footnotes in appendices 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10)[38] for the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;

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[36] A/C.5/65/16, para. 122 (a).

[37] A/C.5/62/26, para. 105.

[38] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, annex B, para. 31 and A/C.5/65/16, paras. 151 and 152.

(b) Drugs. Drugs produced according to World Health Organization (WHO) standards and consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;

(c) Medical supplies. Expendable supplies and minor equipment (see footnotes) in appendices 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5 and 6 consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;

(d) Medical self-sustainment. The supply and resupply of drugs and medical supplies for the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;

(e) High-risk mission. A mission with a high incidence of endemic infectious diseases for which no vaccinations exist. All other missions are considered "normal-risk mission".[39] This definition is for use in determining eligibility for reimbursement of the self-sustainment rate for "high-risk areas (epidemiological)";

(f) For the purpose of establishing eligibility for medical care through United Nations mission medical facilities, the following personnel are considered part of a United Nations mission:[40]

(i) United Nations-formed military police and United Nations-formed police units;

(ii) United Nations military and United Nations police personnel not members of formed units;

(iii) United Nations international civilian staff;

(iv) United Nations Volunteers;

(v) Locally employed United Nations staff, where applicable.

44. When troop/police contributors are deployed on United Nations peacekeeping operations and they provide semi-rigid or rigid structures for level 2 and/or 3 medical facilities, these items are reimbursed separately as major equipment, i.e., containers and camp units. If the troop/police contributor builds permanent structures, the United Nations will reimburse the troop/police contributor under major equipment. See chapter 8, annex A, Accommodation equipment, Rigid structures, Camp unit (medium and large for levels 2 and 3 medical facilities, respectively).[41]

45. In the interim, reimbursement for rigid and semi-rigid structures is to be based on major equipment in accordance with chapter 8, annex A, Accommodation equipment, Rigid structures, and Semi-rigid structures, Camp unit (medium and large for levels 2 and 3 medical facilities, respectively). The Secretariat is directed to apply this interim measure based on the breakdown below:[42]

(a) Semi-rigid structures are for containerized medical facilities:

(i) Level 2 equates to a camp unit medium;

(ii) Level 3 equates to one each of a camp unit, medium and large;

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[39] Ibid., chap. I, para. 95.

[40] Ibid., para. 97.

[41] A/C.5/62/26, para. 115 (a).

[42] Ibid., para. 115 (b).

(iii) Ablution units will be reimbursed as major equipment;

(b) Rigid structures are for hard-walled medical facilities:

(i) Level 2 equates to a camp unit, medium;

(ii) Level 3 equates to one each of a camp unit, medium and large;

(iii) Ablution units will be reimbursed as major equipment.

46. Medical support and security are essential at all times; therefore, a troop/police contributor cannot be partially self-sustaining in the medical self-sustainment subcategories. Level 1 medical care is a troop/police contributor responsibility; however, each level 1 facility is to provide medical support and care to all United Nations staff permanently or temporarily in their area of responsibility.[43] As a matter of principle, this occasional level 1/1+ care should be provided in an emergency with no fee; however, a troop/police contributor may choose to seek reimbursement for services rendered; therefore, there is a requirement to document and register emergency services provided.[44] All United Nations medical facilities are responsible for emergency medical services for all United Nations troops and United Nations staff in their area of responsibility. Except in emergencies, specialists and level 2, 2+ and 3 facilities can request a referral from a level 1/1+ facility before accepting a patient.[45]

47. Medical support facilities are often called upon by the mission headquarters to provide care to United Nations and other authorized personnel for whom they are not receiving reimbursement under self-sustainment. In these circumstances, the medical facility is entitled to seek reimbursement for the associated costs by applying a fee-for-service for the medical care provided. The agreed procedures and fee-for-service rates are listed in appendix 11 to annex B to chapter 3. Care provided to non-eligible personnel (e.g., local civilian population) by a troop/police contributor is not reimbursable by the United Nations.

48. A troop/police contributor that cannot provide all medical capabilities according to the standards listed in annex B to chapter 3 must advise the Secretariat during the negotiation of the MOU and in all cases prior to deployment.[45]

49. A contingent commander must inform the mission immediately if a troop/police contributor, while deployed, finds that it cannot adequately supply medical equipment, drugs or consumables under self-sustainment. If the troop/police contributor cannot find another contributor to offer resupply on a bilateral basis, the United Nations must take over the resupply of drugs, consumables and medical supplies permanently. The responsibility to provide medical personnel and medical services remains with the troop/police contributor. Medical self-sustainment will not be reimbursed from the day the troop/police contributor cannot provide full self-sustainment resupply.[46]

50. To ensure that all personnel receive the medical care that they are entitled to and to ensure that there is an effective and equitable system for reimbursement for

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[43] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 1.

[44] Ibid., para. 103.

[45] Ibid., annex III.B, annex B, para. 34.

[46] Ibid., annex III.B, para. 4.

medical self-sustainment, all uniformed personnel, police and military, shall be assigned to medical facilities being responsible for their medical care. The assignment can be as part of a unit (for formed units) or on an individual basis (United Nations police, military observers and Headquarters staff). Each individual shall be assigned to a level 1 and 1+ facility, and/or a level 2 and 2+ facility and/or a level 3 facility, where applicable.

51. It is the responsibility of the Chief Medical Officer/Force Medical Officer to ensure that all personnel are informed upon entry into the mission as to the medical facilities responsible for their care, and to ensure that all medical facilities are notified as to who is assigned to the facility. The same information/notification must be given whenever individuals and units move from the area of responsibility of one facility to that of another.

52. On the fifteenth day of each month a list stating the number of uniformed personnel assigned to each medical facility shall be forwarded to the Field Budget and Finance Division/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section, with a copy to the Logistics Support Division/Medical Support Section.

53. All United Nations civilian staff shall be assigned to medical facilities in the same manner as uniformed personnel; however, this will not create eligibility for reimbursement under self-sustainment, unless this is explicitly stated in the MOU. Alternatively fee-for-service might apply.[47]

54. All United Nations level 2, 2+ and 3 medical facilities must be equipped and staffed to receive and treat all United Nations personnel regardless of gender, religion or culture, preserving the dignity and individuality of all patients. [48]

55. Medical staff must be at the forefront in promoting HIV awareness, its method of infection and the prevention of spread. No medical staff or patient will be discriminated against due to verified or suspected HIV. Testing in a United Nations facility must be voluntary and confidential, and no HIV test will be performed without there being a system of counselling.[48]

56. The reimbursement for self-sustainment medical services, including medical related minor equipment, tools, supplies and consumables, will be made at the rate of self-sustainment for the level of service provided and be calculated on the total personnel strength of the units/contingents for which a medical facility is responsible as agreed in the MOU (the actual strength numbers will be used for calculation of reimbursement).[49]

57. If a troop/police-contributing country provides medical services to United Nations standards, which includes services of more than one level, these levels shall be accumulated accordingly.[50] However, when a level 3 medical facility covers an area where there is no medical facility providing level 2 or 2+ medical services, the level 2, level 2+ and level 3 self-sustainment rates are not accumulated. The level 2, 2+ and 3 combined self-sustainment rate is to be used and the calculation of the

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[47] FALD/LCS Fax OPS/ADM-120 dated 24 May 2001.

[48] A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, para. 34.

[49] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, p. 53, chap. 3, annex, para. 13.

[50] Ibid., p. 53, para. B.1, remark.

reimbursement is to be based on the actual troop strength of those contingents assigned to the level 3 medical facility for level 2, 2+ and 3 medical care.[51]

58. To be eligible for reimbursement for the medical self-sustainment rate, the medical facility must provide medical self-sustainment, including all related staff, equipment, drugs and supplies (to include "epidemiological high-risk-areas" requirements), for basic, level 1, 1+, level 2, 2+, level 3, storage for blood and blood products, and high-risk areas as agreed in the MOU. The level of equipment must meet United Nations standards as specified in the "United Nations Levels of Medical Support" (A/C.5/54/49, appendices I and II to annex VIII, as amended by A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, paras. 31-36, and A/C.5/62/26, annexes III.C.1 to III.F.1) for a medical facility and indicated in the MOU. Drugs and consumables must meet WHO standards.[52]

59. In preparing the verification reports for medical self-sustainment, the quality, capacity and capability, as defined in the standards, are the overriding considerations.[53] Therefore, an expert medical opinion concerning the operational impact of any shortfall, discrepancy or corrective action or substitution undertaken, will be required before deduction may be made to the reimbursement.

60. A summary of the United Nations standards for each level of medical service of self-sustainment rates is shown below. Complete details of the United Nations standards of medical services are stipulated in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendices 1 to 10.[54] Additional information on the immunization policy, malaria prophylaxis, vector control, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases are included in appendix 12 to annexes A and B to the present chapter.[55]

(a) Basic level (first aid)

Comprises the basic immediate first aid provided to a casualty by the nearest person on-site, at the point of injury. The following requirements must be met:[56]

(i) **Training in basic first aid**. United Nations peacekeepers must have basic knowledge of and be trained in basic first aid, in accordance with chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1. The training must, at a minimum, cover (a) cardiopulmonary resuscitation; (b) bleeding control; (c) fracture immobilization; (d) wound dressing and bandaging (including burns); (e) casualty transport and evacuation; and (f) communication and reporting;

(ii) **Individual basic first aid kits**. United Nations peacekeepers should carry a personal field or battle dressing and medical disposable gloves. At the discretion of the troop-contributing country, combat gauze (impregnated with haemostatic agent) and a combat application tourniquet may be added to the kit.

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[51] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, para. 106.

[52] A/C.5/54/49, p. 53, para. B.2, "Chapter 3, annex A, para. 14" and A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 36.

[53] A/C.5/55/39, para. 98 (a).

[54] Ibid., annex III.A, pp. 57-78, and A/C.5/65/16, paras. 151-152, annex 7.4-annex 7.9.

[55] Ibid., annex III.C, pp. 111-114.

[56] A/C.5/62/26, para. 118 (a).

In addition, a note should be added to reflect that reimbursement is covered under troop cost reimbursement.[57]

(iii) **Basic first aid kits for troop/police contributor vehicles, and other facilities**. A basic first aid kit must be provided to all troop/police contributor vehicles, workshops and maintenance facilities, all kitchen and cooking facilities, and any other area where the Force Medical Officer deems it necessary. These kits must contain the items set out in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1.1.

Member States may opt to augment the above-mentioned minimum standards. This is a national prerogative, which must not lead to additional costs to the United Nations.

(b) **Level 1 medical facility**[58]

(i) **Definition**. It is the first level of medical care that provides primary health care, and immediate lifesaving and resuscitation services. Normally included within basic level 1 capabilities are: routine sick call and the management of minor sick and injured personnel for immediate return to duty, as well as casualty collection from the point of injury/wounding and limited triage; stabilization of casualties; preparation of casualties for evacuation to the next level of medical capability or the appropriate level of medical facility depending on the type and gravity of the injuries; limited inpatient services; advice on disease prevention, medical risk assessment and force protection within the area of responsibility. A level 1 medical facility is the first level of medical care where a doctor/physician is available. A level 1 medical facility may be United Nations-owned (United Nations level 1), contingent-owned (troop/police contributors) or commercially contracted;

(ii) **Capacity**. Provides treatment to 20 ambulatory patients/day, temporary holding capacity of 5 patients for up to 2 days and will hold medical supplies and consumables for 60 days;

(iii) **Capability**

- Provides casualty collection and evacuation to higher levels of medical care (level 2, 2+ and/or level 3)
- Handles routine sick calls and the management of minor sick and injured personnel
- Implements disease, non-battle injury and stress-preventive measures
- Is responsible for education and promotion of awareness and prevention of the spread of HIV in the area of responsibility
- Offers emergency medical services to all United Nations personnel in the area of responsibility
- Provides medical services based on troop/police strength up to battalion level.

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[57] A/C.5/68/22, para. 143 (a).

[58] Ibid., paras. 136-139.

(iv) **Composition**. The minimum composition and number of level 1 medical personnel are listed below. The actual composition and number of level 1 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements and is agreed in the MOU. However, basic manpower includes the capability of splitting the level 1 medical support facility into two forward medical teams:

- 2 x medical officers
- 6 x paramedic/nurses
- 3 x support staff.

(c) **Level 1+ medical facility**[59]

In accordance with specific mission requirements, a level 1 medical facility can be enhanced to level 1+ by the addition of supplementary capabilities. Additional capabilities that enhance the medical support facilities are reimbursed separately, in accordance with the COE Manual and the MOU. Examples of additional capabilities include:

- Primary dental care
- Basic laboratory testing
- Preventive medicine
- Surgical capability (forward surgical module) — only in exceptional situations, dictated by the exigencies of medical service support; additional patient holding capacity and deployment should be based only on the requirements of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations/ Department of Field Support
- Aero-medical evacuation team.

(d) **Level 2 medical facility**[60,61]

(i) **Definition**. Level 2 is the next level of medical care and the first level where basic surgical expertise is available, and life support services and hospital and ancillary services are provided within the mission area. A level 2 medical facility provides all level 1 capabilities and, in addition, includes capabilities for: emergency surgery, damage control surgery, post-operative services and high-dependency care, intensive care resuscitation and inpatient services; also, basic imagistic services, laboratory, pharmaceutical, preventive medicine and dental services are provided; patient record maintenance and tracking of evacuated patients are also minimum capabilities required for a level 2 medical facility;

(ii) **Capacity**. Performs 3 to 4 surgical operations per day, and provides hospitalization of 10 to 20 sick or wounded for up to 7 days, 40 outpatients per day and 5 to 10 dental consultations per day and will hold medical supplies, fluids and consumables for 60 days;

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[59] Ibid., p. 38.

[60] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 35 (c)

[61] A/C.5/62/26, pp. 38-40.

(iii) **Capability**

- Provides advanced specialist medical care to stabilize seriously injured personnel for transport to level 3 medical facility
- Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors, using approved hygiene methods to prevent contamination
- Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products
- Performs blood testing and grouping
- Can, if agreed in the MOU, supply specialist services according to the needs of the mission (e.g., gynaecologist, specialist in tropical medicine, stress counsellor)
- Can provide a specialist team for collecting seriously injured personnel from the site of injury and escort patients in serious condition to higher-level care this team might be tagged as an aero-medical evacuation team
- Provides medical and dental services based on troop/police strength up to brigade level.

(iv) **Composition**.[62] The minimum composition and number of level 2 medical personnel are listed below. Actual numbers may vary depending on the operational requirements, and as agreed in the MOU:

- 2 x general surgeons
- 1 x anaesthetist
- 1 x nurse anaesthetist (or equivalent)
- 1 x internist
- 1 x general physician
- 1 x commanding officer
- 1 x senior medical officer
- 1 x dentist
- 1 x dental assistant
- 1 x dental technician
- 1 x hygiene officer (or equivalent — public health officer)
- 1 x pharmacist
- 1 x pharmacist technician
- 1 x head nurse
- 2 x critical/intensive care nurses

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[62] A/C.5/68/22, para. 141.

- 12 x nurses/paramedics
- 1 x preoperative nurse
- 1 x charge nurse
- 1 x X-ray technician
- 1 x radiographer
- 1 x lab technician
- 2 x lab technologist
- 2 x aero-medical team officer
- 4 x aero-medical team nurses/paramedics
- 2 x ambulance drivers
- 1 x medical storeman
- 1 x medical records officer
- 1 x company sergeant major
- 1x company quartermaster sergeant major
- 1 x hygiene officer
- 1 x hygiene assistant
- 1 x administrative officer
- 1 x administrative clerk
- 2 x cooks
- 1 x plant mechanic
- 1 x electrician
- 1 x electro-medical technician
- 1 x radio technician
- 1 x radio operator
- 1 x fridge and air conditioning mechanic
- 1 x driver mechanic
- 1 x vehicle mechanic
- 1 x sanitary duty man

(e) **Level 2+ medical facility**[63]

The level 2 capability can be enhanced to level 2+ by augmentation with additional capabilities. Additional capabilities that enhance the medical support facilities are reimbursed separately, in accordance with the COE Manual and MOU. Examples of additional capabilities include:

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[63] Ibid., p. 40.

I. Orthopaedic module[64]

1. Treatment capability

- Formulate plans and procedures for orthopaedic surgery services. With the hospitalizing days extended to 21 days, able to manage orthopaedic surgery services
- Reduce and immobilize closed fractures with a plaster or fibreglass cast or splint
- Reduce and immobilize fractures by open reduction or internal fixation under fluoroscopic guidance
- In cases where the injury is an open (compound) fracture or complex fracture associated with vascular or neurological damage, with the aim to save life and limb, the ideal treatment should be stop or control the bleeding, stabilize the fracture and evacuate to a higher level hospital
- Examine, diagnose and treat diseases and injuries of musculoskeletal system by surgical and conservative means
- Determine procedures for preoperative and post-operative care.

2. Manpower requirement

- 1 x orthopaedic surgeon
- 1 x orthopaedic operation assistant
- 1 x physiotherapist.

(Note: Anaesthetist and nurses are included in the manpower requirement for level 2 hospitals.)

II. Gynaecology module[65]

1. Treatment capability

- Examine, diagnose and treat common diseases and injuries of female reproductive system by surgical and conservative means
- Perform common gynaecology emergency operations only.

2. Manpower requirement

- 1 x gynaecologist

(Note: Anaesthetist, operation assistant and nurse are included in the manpower requirement for level 2 hospitals.)

III. Additional internal medicine module[66]

1. Treatment capability

- Diagnose and treat common internal diseases, including cardiac, respiratory, nervous, digestive and other internal diseases and infectious diseases

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[64] A/C.5/65/16, annex 6, sect. I.

[65] Ibid., annex 6, sect. II.

[66] Ibid., annex 6, sect. III.

- Provide treatment care for complex cases and critical medical conditions such as septicaemia, meningitis, cerebrovascular disease and cardiac emergencies with the assistance of advanced clinical laboratory tests
- Prescribe care for complex dermatological cases together with surgical specialties
- Coordinate internal medicine services with other medical activities.

2. Manpower requirement

- 1 x general physician/internist
- 1 x cardiologist
- 1 x lab technician
- 2 x nurses.

IV. Additional diagnostic imaging module

The 2011 Working Group recommended that further definition of the module be addressed at a later stage and ultrasound machines and portable x-ray machines be added to the revised list of mandatory equipment of level 2 medical facilities. CT scanners, however, should be handled as special case equipment under current arrangements.[67]

A level 2 or 2+ medical facility may be a contribution of a troop/police contributor, a United Nations owned-medical facility, or commercially contracted.

(f) **Level 3 medical facility**[68,69]

(i) **Definition**. It is the third and highest level of medical care deployed within a mission area. At this level, all capabilities of a level 1, 1+, 2 and 2+ medical facility are provided as are capabilities for multidisciplinary surgical services, specialist services and specialist diagnostic services, increased high-dependency care capacity, extended intensive care services and specialist outpatient services. A level 3 medical facility may be contributed by a troop/ police contributor, or provided by a national or regional hospital in the mission area or by a commercial contractor;

(ii) **Capacity**. Able to perform 10 surgical operations per day, and provides hospitalization of 50 patients for up to 30 days, 60 outpatient consultations per day, 20 dental consultations per day and 20 X-rays and 40 lab tests per day; and will hold medical supplies and consumables for 60 days;

(iii) **Capability**

- Provides advanced services in surgical, intensive care, dental (emergency dental surgery), laboratory, X-ray, ward and pharmaceutical capabilities
- Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors, using approved hygiene methods to prevent contamination

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[67] Ibid., para. 148 (a) and 149.

[68] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, para. 35 (d).

[69] A/C.5/62/26, pp. 40 and 41.

- Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products
- Performs blood testing and grouping
- Can, if agreed in the MOU, supply specialist services according to the needs of the mission (e.g., gynaecologist, specialists in tropical medicine, stress counsellor)
- Can provide a specialist team for collecting seriously injured personnel from the site of injury and escort patients in serious condition to higher-level care
- Provides medical and dental services based on troop/police strength as operationally defined.

(iv) **Composition**. The minimum composition and number of level 3 medical personnel are listed below. The actual composition and number of level 3 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements, and as agreed in the MOU:

- 4 x surgeons (minimum 1 orthopaedic)
- 2 x anaesthetists
- 6 x specialists
- 4 x physicians
- 1 x dentist
- 2 x dental assistants
- 1 x hygiene officer
- 1 x pharmacist
- 1 x pharmacist assistant
- 50 x nursing staff (composition as required):
    - 1 x head nurse
    - 2 x intensive care nurses
    - 4 x operating theatre nurses
    - 43 x nurses/medics/paramedics
- 2 x radiological assistants
- 2 x laboratory technicians
- 14 x maintenance and support staff.

(g) **Blood and blood products**

(i) Blood and blood products will be provided by the United Nations according to United Nations standards, including transport, testing, handling and administration, unless the level 2, 2+ or 3 medical facility troop/police-contributor believe it necessary to negotiate the issue.[70] In such instances, this will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and reflected in annex C to the MOU;

(ii) The United Nations will provide climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products;

(iii) Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors, using approved hygiene to prevent contamination;

(iv) Performs blood testing and grouping.

(h) **High-risk areas (epidemiological)**[71]

To be eligible for high-risk area (epidemiological) self-sustainment, troop/police contributors must provide medical supplies, chemoprophylaxis and preventive health measures in areas with a high incidence of endemic infectious disease, for which there is no vaccine. The minimum standards for high-risk areas (epidemiological) can vary according to the region in which United Nations peacekeepers are deployed and are based on the risk posed to United Nations peacekeepers:

(i) The self-sustainment reimbursement covers the provision and sustainment of the following, at a minimum:

a. Prophylactic pharmaceuticals (anti-malarials). The prophylactic treatment of malaria is a national responsibility, as stipulated in A/C.5/60/26, chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 50, and chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 7, paragraph 6;

b. Personal preventive health equipment and consumables (head mosquito net, repellent);

c. Man-portable preventive health equipment and consumables (foggers, pesticides). The use of pesticides will conform to international environmental law;

(ii) Other preventive measures, which are covered elsewhere in the COE Manual, must be taken into account:

a. Individual mosquito nets, conforms to chapter 9, annex A, soldier/police kit;

b. Encouragement of body-covering clothing, conforms to chapter 9, annex A, soldier's/police kit;

c. Rodent control measures are part of basic hygiene procedures for large amounts of food and waste disposal areas (chapter 3, annex B, catering, paragraph 10, subparagraph (d) refers).

(i) **Dental facility**

(i) Provides dental care to maintain the dental health of unit personnel;

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[70] A/C.5/54/49, para. 86 (h).

[71] A/C.5/62/26, para. 128.

(ii) Provides basic or emergency dental procedures;

(iii) Maintains a sterilization capability;

(iv) Conducts minor prophylactic procedures;

(v) Provides oral hygiene education to mission personnel.

61. The administration of vaccinations, as recommended by the United Nations, is a national responsibility. The United Nations will provide necessary information on what kind of vaccination and preventive measures will be given to all United Nations personnel prior to deployment. If any United Nations personnel deploy without proper vaccinations and prophylaxes, the United Nations will provide necessary booster shots and prophylaxes. In this case, the United Nations will deduct any expenses for initial vaccinations, which could have been initiated prior to deployment from the self-sustainment payment of troop/police-contributors.[72]

Observation

62. To receive the observation self-sustainment rate the contingent must be able to carry out observations throughout their area of operation. The standards for each of the three subcategories are as follows:

(a) **General observation**: Provide handheld binoculars for general observation use;

(b) **Night observation**:

(i) Provide the capability for passive or active infrared, thermal, or image intensification night-time line of sight visual observation;

(ii) Be capable of detecting, identifying and categorizing persons or items within a range of 1,000 metres or more;

(iii) Be able to conduct night-time patrols and intercept missions.

The United Nations can provide the night observation capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[73]

(c) **Positioning**: Be able to determine the exact geographical location of a person or item within the area of operations through the combined use of global positioning systems and laser rangefinders.

The reimbursement for the observation category is based on meeting the operational requirements.

63. The contingent must provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies. Night observation and positioning rates will be reimbursed only when requested by the United Nations.[74]

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[72] A/C.5/54/49, p. 58, para. B14.

[73] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (h).

[74] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.A, para. 30.

Identification

64. To receive the identification self-sustainment rate the contingent must be able to:

(a) Conduct surveillance operations with photographic equipment, such as videotape and single lens reflex cameras;

(b) Process and edit the obtained visual information;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

When the United Nations provides this service to equivalent standards, the unit does not receive reimbursement for this category.

Nuclear, biological and chemical protection

65. To receive the nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) protection self-sustainment rate the contingent must be able to operate fully protected in any NBC threat environment. This includes the ability to:[75]

(a) Detect and identify NBC agents with appropriate detection equipment at the unit level;

(b) Conduct initial decontamination operations for all personnel and personal equipment in a NBC threat environment;

(c) Provide all personnel with the necessary NBC protection clothing and equipment (e.g., protective mask, coveralls, gloves, personal decontamination kits, injectors);

(d) Provide all related equipment, maintenance, and supplies. NBC protection will only be reimbursed when requested by the United Nations.[76]

Field defence stores

66. To receive the field defence stores self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must:

(a) Secure own base camps with adequate field defence facilities (e.g., barbed-wire fences, sandbags and other field defence obstacles);

(b) Establish early warning and detection systems to protect contingent premises;[77]

(c) Prepare self-defence fortification works (e.g., small shelters, trenches and observation posts) not tasked to specialized engineering contingents;

(d) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

67. The United Nations can provide this capability as a complete self-contained function subject to the agreed overarching principles stated above.[78] A guide to the stores required for providing a suitable level of field defence for a contingent of 850 personnel can be found in appendix 13 to annexes A and B to the present chapter.

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[75] A/C.5/52/39, para. 88.

[76] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.A, para. 34.

[77] A/C.5/55/39, para. 67 (i) (i).

[78] Ibid., para. 67 (i) (ii).

Miscellaneous general stores

68. To receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate for each of the three subcategories of miscellaneous general stores a contingent must provide:

(a) **Bedding**: bed linen, blankets, mattress covers, pillows and towels. Sleeping bags may be an acceptable substitute for bed linen and blankets. Sufficient quantities must be provided to allow for rotation and cleaning;

(b) **Furniture**: bed, mattress, nightstand, table light and locker for each person, or other appropriate furniture to provide an adequate living space;

(c) **Welfare**.[79] Appropriate levels of equipment and amenities across the spectrum of welfare to include entertainment, fitness, sports, games and communications must be provided in quantities appropriate to the number of troops at their respective locations in the mission area. Verification as to whether appropriate standards have been provided will be based on the agreed troop/police contributors' welfare arrangements between the troop/police contributors and the Secretariat, and detailed in the MOU, annex C, appendix 2;

(d) **Internet access**.[80] appropriate levels of equipment and bandwidth in the peacekeeping mission:

(i) Verification as to whether appropriate quantities of equipment have been provided will be based on Internet requirements agreed between the troop/police contributors and the Secretariat, and as detailed in the MOU, annex C, appendix 2;

(ii) The Internet is to be established by the troop/police contributors and not linked to existing United Nations communications systems;

(iii) A guide to the standard required for providing Internet access can be found in appendix 15 to annexes A and C to the present chapter.

Unique equipment

69. Any special minor equipment or consumables not covered in the above self-sustainment rates will be handled as unique equipment. These items will be handled on a bilateral special case arrangement between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations.[78]

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[79] A/C.5/62/26, para. 93 (c).

[80] Ibid., para. 93 (d).

Appendices to annexes A and B

Appendix 1

United Nations levels of medical support: basic level (first aid) requirement and standard[1]

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*[c]	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
"Buddy aid"[a] by non-medical personnel Skills 1. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation 2. Bleeding control 3. Fracture immobilization 4. Wound dressing and bandaging (including burns) 5. Casualty transport and evacuation 6. Communication and reporting	2 casualties	Nil	Medical level basic first aid kit[b] Personal field mask (optional)	Nil	US$ 2.17[c]	Host nation will prepare the servicemen with the required medical skills. The servicemen will be trained to a sufficient level of proficiency as stipulated in the guidelines disseminated by the Medical Support Section.[d]

Note: The items "personal field/battle dressing" and "medical disposable gloves" as well as the optional "combat gauze (impregnated with haemostatic agent)" and optional "combat application tourniquet" included in the "Individual basic first aid kit" mentioned in paragraph 60 (a) (ii) form part of the soldier's/police kit — mission-specific recommended requirement. They are included under and reimbursed as part of troop cost reimbursement, not self-sustainment, and no additional separate reimbursement is included in the self-sustainment rate (see A/C.5/68/22, paras. 143 (c) and (d)).

[a] "Soldier" level or "buddy" aid refers to the basic first aid skills that every peacekeeper should have.

[b] See appendix 1.1 for a detailed list of items in the first aid kit, which should be in vehicles and facilities.

[c] A/C.5/68/22, annex 2.

[d] See appendix 2.1 to the Medical Support Section guidelines.

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[1] A/C.5/68/22, para. 143 (b).

Appendix 1.1

Medical level basic first aid kit

Serial No	*Item*	*Quantity*
1	First aid pouch or box	1
2	Field dressing (small)	5
3	Field dressing (large)	1
4	Burns dressing	1
5	Triangular bandages	5
6	Sterile gauze pads	10
7	Roller bandages/gauze (roll)	5
8	Sterile cotton wool (100g pack)	1
9	Wound cleansing solution (bottle)	1
10	Adhesive tape (roll)	2
11	Safety scissors (super shear)	1
12	Pocket mask	1
13	Gloves, size 7½ and 8 (pairs)	2
14	Arterial tourniquet	1

1. The following facilities are required to have at least one first aid kit:

(a) All vehicles;

(b) All workshops and maintenance facilities;

(c) All kitchens and cooking facilities;

(d) Any other area where the Force Medical Officer deems it necessary.

2. Replenishing used and expired items within first aid kits is the responsibility of the personnel using the above facilities. New supplies may be obtained from the medical unit supporting the facility, with the authorization of the respective medical unit commander.

3. Member States may choose to augment the above-mentioned minimum standards. This is a national prerogative, which must not lead to additional costs to the United Nations.

Appendix 2

United Nations levels of medical support: level 1 (primary health and emergency care) requirement and standard

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*[a]	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
Scope 1. Maintenance of airway 2. Ventilation 3. Haemorrhage control 4. Advanced life support 5. Treatment of shock 6. Correction of dehydration 7. Fracture immobilization 8. Wound management 9. Burns management 10. Infection control 11. Pain control 12. Minor surgery, e.g., toilet and suture; nail avulsion; and removal of corns 13. Treatment of common/minor illness 14. Stabilization for evacuation 15. Evacuation	Treatment of 20 ambulatory patients per day Holding capacity of 5 patients for up to 2 days Medical supplies for 60 days	2x medical officers 6x medics/nurses (Able to split into 2x forward medical teams, each with 1x medical officer and 3x medics/nurses) 3x support staff	Emergency resuscitation equipment and drugs[a] Fluids Splints and bandages Surgical sets for minor surgical procedures Field dispensary Stretchers	Tentage Containers Building (if available) Deployment will be subdivided into 3 main areas Resuscitation and stabilization Treatment and minor surgery Holding/observation	Epidemiological low-risk areas Level 1 US$ 16.01[b]	The level 1 unit must be able to split into 2 x forward medical teams. All equipment must be portable. The weight, size and shape of packs should enable one person to carry them. All equipment must be transportable by helicopter.

Notes: Battalion or regimental aid station equivalent.

Dependency up to battalion level.

Actual composition and number of level 1 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements as agreed upon in the MOU.

[a] See appendix 2.1 for a detailed equipment list.

[b] A/C.5/68/22, annex 2.

Appendix 2.1

Level 1 medical facility[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*[a]	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*[a]
A. Administration, logistics and communications	4 163	i. Furniture[b]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/Documentation[b]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/Printer[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 set	
		iv. Telephone[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 line	
		v. Facsimile[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 line	
		vi. VHF/UHF communications[b]	Suitable to mission	
		vii. Storage (boxes, cupboards, etc.)[b]	Adequate	
		viii. Standby generator (portable)[c]	1	4 163
B. Consultation, treatment and emergency	68 840	i. Desk and chairs[b]	1 set	
		ii. Examination couch[c]	1 set	306
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[c]	2 sets	
		Stethoscope[c]		218
		Ophthalmoscope[c]		1 088
		Otoscope[c]		1 088
		ECG machine[c]		10 881
		Reflex mallet[c]		218
		Thermometers[c]		109
		Sphygmomanometer[c]		218
		Gynaecological speculum[c]		653
		Proctoscope[c]		653
		Measuring tape[c]		22
		Torch[c]		44
		Examination lamp[c]		4 352
		Miscellaneous[c]		2 176
		iv. X-ray view box[c]	1	1 088
		v. Minor treatment/dressing sets[b]	Adequate quantity consumables	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)	2 set	4 352
		vii. Intubation set[c]	2 set	3 264
		viii. Coniotomy set[c]	2 set	1 088
		ix. Defibrillator[c]	2	17 409
		x. Oxygen delivery system[d]	2	435
		xi. Suction unit[c]	2	2 176

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[1] A/C.5/68/22, paras. 136-139.

		xii. Nebulizer[c]	2	435
		xiii. Perfusion stands[c]	2	435
		xiv. General purpose sets[c]	3	578
		xv. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venous "cut-downs"[c]	2 set	1 306
		xvi. Infusion pump[c]	2	9 793
		xvii. Pulse oxymeter[c]	1	3 264
		xviii. Pulse oxymeter (portable)[c]	1	193
C. Pharmacy	870	Refrigerator for drugs[c]	1	870
		i. Analgesics[b]	Adequate and essential in variety to support battalion for 60 days	
		ii. Antipyretics[b]		
		iii. Antibiotics[b]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[b]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[b]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[b]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[b]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[b]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs and equipment (including narcotics)[b]		
D. Sterilization	4 163	Field autoclave sterilizer[c]	1	4 163
E. Inpatient care	4 527	i. Collapsible beds[c]	5	1 301
		ii. Crutches[c]	2 pairs	218
		iii. Trolley for drugs[c]	1	2 176
		iv. Utensils for feeding patients[c]	5 sets	833
F. Transportation. Two fully equipped ambulance will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to MOU		i. Fully equipped ambulances[c] Doctor's bag[c] Oxygen delivery system[d] Automated external defibrillator portable[c] Pulse oxymeter (portable)[c] Suction pump[c] Resuscitation drugs[c] Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.)[c] Emergency lighting[c]		
		ii. Communication equipment (VHF/UHF)[c]	Adequate	
		iii. Vehicle maintenance equipment[c]	1 set	
		iv. First-aid kit[b]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[b]	Adequate	

G. Miscellaneous	6 244	i. Doctor's bags[c]	2 sets	3 122
		ii. Paramedic/nurse's bags[c]	3 sets	3 122
	88 808			**88 808**

Note: GFMV = generic fair market value.

[a] As agreed by the Phase V Working Group (see A/C.5/54/49), the laboratory has been deleted from level 1 medical facilities.

[b] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

[c] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of the level I reimbursement rate.

[d] A/C.5/68/22, para. 139 (d).

Appendix 3

United Nations levels of medical support: level 2 (basic field hospital) requirement and standard

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
1. Triage, resuscitation and stabilization 2. Life and limb saving surgical interventions, e.g.: Laparotomy Thoracocentesis Appendectomy Wound exploration Fracture debridement 3. Anaesthesia (general and regional) 4. Advanced life support and intensive care 5. Treatment and observation of common medical conditions and infectious disease 6. Essential pharmaceutical support 7. Basic dental service Pain relief Simple extractions Simple fillings Infection control	3 to 4 surgical operations per day Hospitalization of 10 to 20 sick or wounded at any one time Up to 7 days of hospitalization for each patient Up to 40 outpatient consultations per day 5 to 10 dental consultations per day 10 X-rays and 20 laboratory tests per day Medical supplies for 60 days	2x general surgeons 1x anaesthetist 1x nurse anaethetist (or equivalent) 1x internist 1x general physician 1x commanding officer 1x senior medical officer 1x dentist 1x dental assistant 1x dental technician 1x hygiene officer (or equivalent-public health officer) 1x pharmacist 1x pharmacist technician 1x head nurse 2x critical/intensive care nurses 12x nurses/paramedics 1x preoperative nurse 1x charge nurse 1x X-ray technician (or equivalent) 1x radiographer	Standard operating theatre fixtures and equipment[a] Standard intensive care unit equipment[a] Essential laboratory and radiography equipment[a]	1. Hospital (a) Reception/admin (b) 2x outpatient consultation rooms (c) 1x pharmacy (d) 1x radiography room (e) 1x laboratory (f) 1x dental treatment room (g) Dental X-ray room (h) 1x emergency/resuscitation/anaesthesia/recovery room (i) 1x operating theatre (j) 1x sterilization room (k) 1 or 2x 10 bed wards (l) 1 to 2 bed intensive care unit	Epidemiological low-risk areas Level 2 US$ 21.40[b]	The level 2 facility must be able to configure at least 2 forward medical teams capable of resuscitating and treating casualties onsite. Each of these teams comprises 1x doctor and 2x nurses/medics. There must be provision made for sufficient and suitable portable equipment and packs in order to perform this role.

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
8. Basic laboratory facility		1x laboratory technician		2. Support services		
		2x lab technologists		(a) Kitchen		
Blood group and cross matching		2x aero-medical team medical officers		(b) Laundry		
Leucocyte count		4x aero-medical team nurses/ paramedics		(c) Supply storage facility		
Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, etc.		2x ambulance drivers		(d) Maintenance room		
		1x medical storeman		(e) Communication		
Gram staining		1x medical records officer		(f) Transportation (ambulance/air evacuation)		
Blood film		1x company sergeant major				
Urine analysis		1x company quartermaster sergeant major		(g) Generator room		
9. Basic diagnostic radiography		1x hygiene officer		(h) Fuel storage		
10. Hygiene control and prevention of disease		1x hygiene assistant		(i) Staff room		
11. Evacuation of casualties to level 3 and level 4 facilities		1x administrative officer		(j) Water sanitation/ water disposal		
		1x administrative clerk		3. Accommodation		
		2x cooks		(a) Tentage		
		1x plant mechanic		(b) Containers		
		1x electrician		(c) Fixed shelters		
		1x electro-medical technician				
		1x radio technician				
		1x radio operator				
		1x fridge and air conditioning mechanic				
		1x driver mechanic				
		1x vehicle mechanic				
		1x sanitary duty man				
		Total: 63 staff				

Notes: Regional medical support in a mission area with emergency surgical capabilities.

Dependency up to brigade level.

Actual composition and number of level 2 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements as agreed upon in the MOU.

[a] See appendix 3.1 for a detailed equipment list.

[b] A/C.5/68/22, annex 2.

Appendix 3.1

Level 2 medical facility[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
I.A. Outpatient services		i. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/documentation[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/printer[a]	1 set	
		iv. Telephone[a]	2 lines	
		v. Facsimile[a]	1 to 2 lines	
B. Consultation rooms (2)	24 329	i. Desk and chairs[a]	1 set per room	
		ii. Examination couch[b]	1 per room	2 611
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[b]	2 sets per room	
per room:		Stethoscope[b]		218
12 165		Ophthalmoscope[b]		1 088
		Otoscope[b]		1 088
		ECG machine[b]		10 881
		Reflex mallet[b]		218
		Thermometers[b]		109
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		218
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		653
		Proctoscope[b]		653
		Measuring tape[b]		22
		Torch[b]		44
		Examination lamp[b]		4 352
		Miscellaneous[b]		2 176
		iv. Documentation and stationery[a]		
C. Pharmacy	4 135	i. Analgesics[a]	Adequate quantity and essential variety to support 40 outpatients per day for a period of 60 days. The list of drugs is listed in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations	
		ii. Antipyretics[a]		
		iii. Antibiotics[a]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[a]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[a]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[a]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[a]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[a]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs (including narcotics)[a]		
		x. Refrigerator for drugs[b]	1	870
		xi. Refrigerator for blood/blood products[b]	1	3 264

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[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.2 and A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.2.

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 3.1

D. Radiography room	183 489	i. X-ray machine[b]	1 set	70 725
		ii. Automatic film processor (or dark room)[b]	1 set	21 761
		iii. X-ray table[b]	1 table	4 352
		iv. X-ray view box[b]	1	1 088
		v. Protective equipment for staff and patients[b]	2 sets	5 005
		vi. Other films, cassettes and stands for standard views[b] Skull X-rays Chest X-rays Abdominal X-rays Limb X-rays Long limb views	Adequate quantities	5 440
		vi. Ultrasound machine[b]	1	30 047
		vii. Mobile X-ray Machine [b]	1	45 070
E.	47 657	i. Basic blood analyser and related equipment (Hb, blood count, blood biochemistry, etc.)[b]	1 set	27 202
		ii. Kits for HIV and other relevant tests[a]	5 sets each	
		iii. Microscope[b]	2 sets	6 528
		iv. Centrifuge[b]	1 set	3 264
		v. Urinalysis kit[a]		
		vi. Incubator[b]	1	5 440
		vii. Laboratory supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.)[a]	Adequate	
		viii. Glucometer[b]	1	1 088
		ix. Refrigerator[b]	1	870
		x. Freezer[b]	1	3 264
II. Dental services consultation, treatment and X-ray Without X-ray: $112,071	160 599	i. Dental chair, electrical[b]	1 set	70 725
		ii. Equipment for treatment[b] Extraction[b] Filling[b] Other basic treatment[b]	Adequate for 5 to 10 patients per day	3 264
		iii. Drilling unit[b]	1 set	21 761
		iv. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		v. X-ray equipment[b]	1 set	27 202
		vi. Automatic developer[b]	1 set	16 321
		vii. Protective equipment[b]	2 sets	5 005
		viii. Dental sterilizer[b]	1 set	16 321
III. A. Surgery/ anaesthesia emergency resuscitation/ anaesthesia/recovery	96 468	i. Desk and chairs[a]	2 to 3 sets	
		ii. Examination couch[b]	2 sets	2 611
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment	2 sets	
		Stethoscope[b]		218
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		1 088

		Otoscope[b]		1 088
		ECG machine[b]		10 881
		Reflex mallet[b]		218
		Thermometers[b]		109
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		218
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		653
		Proctoscope[b]		653
		Measuring tape[b]		22
		Torch[b]		44
		Examination lamp[b]		4 352
		Miscellaneous[b]		2 176
		iv. X-ray viewer[b]		1 088
		v. Minor treatment/dressing set[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[b]	2 sets	4 352
		vii. Intubation sets[b]	2 sets	3 264
		viii. Coniocotomy set[b]	2 sets	1 088
		ix. ECG machine[b]	1 set	5 440
		x. Defibrillator[b]	1 set	8 705
		xi. Portable ventilator/oxygen delivery system[c]	1 set	7 072
		xii. Pulse oximeter[b]	1 set	3 264
		xiii. Suction unit[b]	1 set	1 088
		xiv. Nebulizer[b]	1 set	218
		xv. Backboards/vacuum mattress[b]	2 sets	7 616
		xvi. Excision/suture sets[b]	3 sets	5 223
		xvii. Perfusion stands[b]	3 sets	653
		xviii. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venesection[b]	2 sets each	1 306
		xix. Anaesthetic gas supply system[b]	To support 3-4 operations/day	21 761
		xx. Drugs and consumables required for induction of anaesthesia (including local and regional anaesthesia) and post-operation recovery[a]		
B. Operating theatres	148 957	i. Operating tables[b]	1	15 233
		ii. Operating theatre lamps[b]	2	13 057
		iii. Anaesthesia machine[b]	1	54 403
		iv. Oxygen and anaesthetic gases[a]	Essential	
		v. Diathermy machine[b]	1	8 705
		vi. Suction unit for body fluids[b]	1	4 352
		vii. Laparotomy sets[b]	Quantity to support 3-4 operations per day	11 969
		viii. Thoracotomy sets[b]		
		ix. Craniotomy sets[b]		

		x. Wound exploration sets[b]		
		xi. Amputation sets[b]		
		xii. Fracture fixation sets and fixation equipment[b]		
		xiii. Appendectomy and general purpose sets[b]		
		xiv. Disinfection equipment[b]	Adequate	4 352
		xv. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment trolley with drugs[b]	1 set	2 176
		Defibrillator[b]		8 705
		Ventilator[b]		7 072
		Intubation sets[b]		1 632
		Infusion pump[b]		4 896
		Suction pump[b]		1 088
		Pulse oximeter[b]		3 264
		Oxygen delivery system[c]	2	435
		xvi. Patient transport/transfer trolley[b]	2	7 616
		xvii. Surgical consumables[a]	To support 3-4 operations/day	
C. Sterilization room	58 538	i. Autoclave sterilizer[b]	1 set	43 523
		ii. Boiler[b]	1	4 352
		iii. Disinfection equipment[b]	1 set	7 616
		iv. Fire extinguisher[b]	1	
		v. Furniture and supplies[b]	Adequate	
		vi. Machine for cleansing surgical instruments[b]	1 or 2	3 047
IV. Wards A. General multidiscipline wards	48 746	i. Collapsible multipurpose hospital beds[b]	20 beds	21 761
		ii. Orthopaedic traction equipment[b]	2 sets/ward	10 445
		iii. Mini dispensary (trolley)[b]	1 per ward	2 611
		iv. Essential medical supplies and equipment for inpatient care[a]	Adequate quantity based on number of beds (20)	
		v. Furniture, office supplies, etc.[a]		
		vi. Crutches[b]	4 sets	435
		vii. Wheelchairs[b]	2 sets	2 611
		viii. Cloth patients[b]	1 set	10 881
B. Intensive care ward	40 150	i. Intensive care hospital beds[b]	2 beds	3 264
		ii. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment[b]	1 set	
		Trolley with drugs[b]		2 176
		Defibrillator[b]		8 705
		Ventilator[b]		7 072
		Intubation sets[b]		1 632
		Infusion pump[b]		4 896
		Suction pump[b]		1 088
		Multiline vital signs monitor[b]		10 881

		Oxygen delivery system[c]		435
V. Support services A. Catering	26 114	i. Cooking equipment[b] Stoves Ovens Boilers Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.	To cater for 20 inpatients	21 761
		ii. Serving equipment[b]		1 088
		iii. Cooking equipment[a] Stoves Ovens Boilers Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.	To cater for hospital staff	
		iv. Serving equipment[a]		
		v. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		vi. Dishwashers[b]	1	2 176
		vii. Cleaning equipment[b]	1 set	1 088
		viii. Fire extinguisher[a]	2	
B. Laundry for hospital use	4 896	i. Washing machines[b]	2 machines	3 264
		ii. Clothes dryer[b]	1 machine	1 632
		iii. Detergents and supplies[a]	Adequate	
C. Storage/supplies room	18 062	i. Storage shelves[b]	Adequate quantity	10 881
		ii. Storage cupboards/cabinets[b]		5 440
		iii. Refrigerator[b]		1 741
D. Maintenance	5 440	i. Equipment and tools for maintenance of equipment and infrastructure[b]	1 set	5 440
		ii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
E. Communications room		i. Telephone[a]	2 sets	
		ii. Internal telephone system[a]	1 set	
		iii. Facsimile machine[a]	1 set	
		iv. Computer with e-mail[a]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate quantity	
		vi. VHF/UHF radio for communication with forward medical teams[a]	1 set	
F. Transportation Two fully equipped ambulances. Will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		i. Fully equipped ambulances[b] Doctor's bag[b] Oxygen delivery system[c] Automated external defibrillator portable[b] Pulse oxymeter (portable)[c] Suction pump[b] Resuscitation drugs[a]		

		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.)[b] Emergency lighting[b]		
		ii. Communication equipment (VHF/UHF)[b]	Adequate	
		iii. Vehicle maintenance equipment[b]	1 set	
		iv. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	
G. Generator room Two sets of standby generators will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		i. Standby generators (>20 KVA)[b]	2 sets	
		ii. Maintenance equipment[b]	1 set	
		iii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		iv. Fire extinguisher[a]	1	
H. Fuel storage		i. Fuel for generators[a]	1 week's supply	
		ii. Fire extinguishers[a]	2 sets	
I. Staff room		i. Lounge furniture[a]	1 set	
		ii. Other furniture[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Coffee maker/other beverage appliances[a]	1 set	
J. Water, sanitation and waste disposal. Will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to MOU		i. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	Adequate for 20 inpatients and 50 outpatients	
		ii. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	Adequate for staff	
		iii. Shower facilities and system[b]	For inpatients	
		iv. Water supply for hospital facilities, reverse osmosis[b]	Adequate	
		v. Refuse disposal facilities and system[b]	Adequate	
K. Miscellaneous	43 527	i. Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system[b]	Adequate	10 881
		ii. Biological waste disposal system[b]	Adequate	10 881
		iii. Hand washing facilities and systems for hospital staff[c]	As per hygiene requirement	21 766
	911 107			**911 107**

Note: GFMV = generic fair market value.

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

[b] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of level II reimbursement rate.

[c] A/C.5/68/22, para. 139 (d).

Appendix 4

United Nations levels of medical support: level 3 (advanced field hospital) requirement and standard

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita per month)*	*Remarks*
As per level 2 In addition: 1. Full multidiscipline surgical facilities with post-operative care 2. Full laboratory services 3. Extended investigative radiological capabilities, including ultrasound 4. Full pharmaceutical services 5. Extended dental treatment to include emergency dental surgery	Up to 10 surgical operations per day Hospitalization of 50 patients at any one time Up to 30 days of hospitalization for each patient 50-60 outpatient consultations per day 10 dental consultations per day 20 X-rays and 40 laboratory tests per day Medical supplies for 60 days	4x surgeons (minimum 1x orthopaedic surgeon) 2x anaesthetists 6x specialists 4x physicians 1x dentist 2x dental assistants 1x hygiene officer 1x pharmacist 1x pharmacist assistant 50 nursing staff: 1x head nurse 2x intensive care nurses 4x operating theatre nurses 43x nurses/ paramedics 2x radiology assistants 2x laboratory technicians 14x maintenance and support staff **Total: 90 staff**	Standard operating theatre fixtures and equipment[a] Standard intensive care unit equipment[a] Essential laboratory and radiography equipment[a] 2x dental chairs and equipment[a]	1. Hospital: (a) Reception/ administration (b) 3 to 4x outpatient consultation rooms (c) 1x pharmacy (d) 1x radiography room (e) 1x laboratory (f) 1x dental treatment room (2 chairs) (g) Dental X-ray room (h) 1x emergency/ resuscitation/ anaesthesia/recovery room (i) 2x operating theatres (j) 1x sterilization room (k) 2x 25 bed wards (or any configuration for 50 beds) (l) 1 to 4 bed intensive care unit 2. Support services (a) Kitchen (b) Laundry (c) Supply storage facility (d) Maintenance room	Epidemiological low-risk areas Level 3 US$ 25.53[b]	The level 3 facility must have the capability of forming small forward medical teams (1x doctor and 2x nurses/ medics) with portable resuscitation equipment and portable supplies and consumables.

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per capita, per month)*	*Remarks*
				(e) Communications (f) Transportation (ambulance/air evacuation) (g) Generator room (h) Fuel storage (i) Staff room (j) Water/sanitation/water disposal 3. Accommodation (a) Tentage (b) Containers (c) Fixed shelters		

Notes: Fully deployed advanced field hospital.

Dependency as operationally defined.

Of the 4 general surgeons, there should preferably be at least 1 with experience/training in performing craniotomies and 1 with experience/training in urology. The internists should preferably have specialized knowledge in cardiology and tropical medicine.

Actual composition and number of level 3 medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements as agreed upon in the MOU.

[a] See appendix 4.1 for a detailed equipment list.

[b] A/C.5/68/22, annex 2.

Appendix 4.1

Level 3 medical facility[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
I.A. Outpatient services		i. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/documentation[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/printer[a]		
		iv. Telephone[a]	2 lines	
		v. Facsimile[a]	1 to 2 lines	
B. Consultation rooms (4) per room: $12 165	48 658	i. Desk and chairs[a]	1 set per room	
		ii. Examination couch[b]	1 per room	5 223
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[b]	2 sets per room	
		Stethoscope[b]		435
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		2 176
		Otoscope[b]		2 176
		ECG machine[b]		21 761
		Reflex mallet[b]		435
		Thermometers[b]		218
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		435
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		1 306
		Proctoscope[b]		1 306
		Measuring tape[b]		44
		Torch[b]		87
		Examination lamp[b]		8 705
		Miscellaneous[b]		4 352
		iv. Documentation/stationery[a]	Adequate	
C. Pharmacy	8 269	i. Analgesics[a]	Adequate quantity and variety to support 50-60 outpatients per day for a period of 60 days. The list of drugs is listed in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations	
		ii. Antipyretics[a]		
		iii. Antibiotics[a]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[a]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[a]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[a]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[a]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[a]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs, including narcotics[a]		
		x. Refrigerator for drugs[b]	2	1 741
		xi. Refrigerator for blood/blood products[b]	2	6 528

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[1] A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.3.

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 4.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
D. Radiography room	217 140	i. X-ray machine[b]	2 sets	141 449
		ii. Automatic film processor (or dark room)[b]	1 set	21 761
1 X-ray machine:		iii. X-ray table[b]	1 table	4 352
$140 323		iv. X-ray view boxes[b]	2	2 176
2 X-ray machines:		v. Protective equipment for staff and patients[b]	4 sets	10 010
$217 140		vi. Other films, cassettes and stands for standard views[b] Skull X-ray Chest X-ray Abdominal X-ray Limb X-rays Long limb views	Adequate quantities	7 344
		vii. Ultrasound machine[b]	1 set	30 047
E. Laboratory	93 006	i. Blood analyser and related equipment (Hb, LPC, biochemistry, etc.)[b]	2 sets	54 403
		ii. Kits for HIV and other blood tests[a]	5 sets each	
1 set of analysers:		iii. Microscope[b]	3 sets	9 793
$65 804		iv. Centrifuge[b]	2 sets	6 528
		v. Urinalysis kit[b]	Adequate	
		vi. Incubator[b]	1	5 440
		vii. Laboratory supplies[a]	Adequate	
		viii. Glucometer[b]	2	2 176
		ix. Blood gas analyser[b]	1 set	10 530
		x. Bacterial culture material[a]	Adequate	
		xi. Refrigerator[b]	1	870
		xii. Freezer[b]	1	3 264
II. Dental services	261 354	i. Dental chair, electrical[b]	2 sets	141 449
		ii. Equipment for treatment:	Adequate for 10 patients/day	6 528
1 dental chair:		Extraction[b]		
$160 599		Filling[b]		
2 dental chairs:		Other basic treatment[b]		
$261 354		iii. Drilling unit[b]	2 sets	43 523
		iv. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		v. X-ray equipment[b]	1 set	27 202
		vi. Automatic developer[b]	1 set	16 321
		vii. Protective equipment[b]	4 sets	10 010
		viii. Dental sterilizer[b]	1 set	16 321
III.A. Surgery/ anaesthesia, emergency room and recovery	155 746	i. Desk and chairs[a]	2 to 3 sets	
		ii. Examination couch[b]	3 sets	3 917
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[b]	3 sets	
		Stethoscope[b]		326
Without duplication		Ophthalmoscope[b]		1 632
$77 873		Otoscope[b]		1 632

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
		ECG machine[b]		16 321
		Reflex mallet[b]		326
		Thermometers[b]		163
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		326
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		979
		Proctoscope[b]		979
		Measuring tape[b]		33
		Torch[b]		65
		Examination lamp[b]		6 528
		Miscellaneous[b]		3 264
		iv. X-ray viewers	3	3 264
		v. Minor treatment/dressing set[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[b]	2 sets	4 352
		vii. Intubation sets	4 sets	6 528
		viii. Coniocotomy set[b]	4 sets	2 176
		ix. ECG machine[b]	2 sets	10 881
		x. Defibrillator[b]	2 sets	17 409
		xi. Portable ventilator/oxygen cylinder[b]	2 sets	14 145
		xii. Pulse oximeter[b]	2 sets	6 528
		xiii. Suction unit[b]	2 sets	2 176
		xiv. Nebulizer[b]	2 sets	435
		xv. Backboards/vacuum mattress[b]	4 sets	15 233
		xvi. Excision/suture sets[b]	6 sets	10 445
		xvii. Prefusion stands[b]	4-6 sets	1 306
		xviii. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venesection[b]	4 sets each	2 611
		xix. Anaesthetic gas supply system[b]	To support up to 10 operations/day	21 761
		xx. Drugs and consumables for induction of anaesthesia (including local and regional anaesthesia) and post-operation recovery		
B. Operating theatres (2)	303 898	i. Operating tables[b]	1 per operating theatre	30 466
		ii. Operating theatre lamps[b]	2 per operating theatre	26 114
1 operating theatre:		iii. Anaesthesia machine[b]	1 per operating theatre	108 807
$151 949		iv. Oxygen and anaesthetic gases[a]	Essential	
		v. Diathermy machine[b]	1 per operating theatre	17 409
		vi. Suction unit for body fluids[b]	1 per operating theatre	8 705
		vii. Laparotomy sets[b]	Sufficient quantity to support up to 10 operations per day	29 922
		viii. Thoracotomy sets[b]		
		ix. Craniotomy sets[b]		
		x. Wound exploration sets[b]		
		xi. Sets for amputations[b]		

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
		xii. Fracture fixation sets and fixation equipment[b]		
		xiii. Appendectomy and general purpose sets[b]		
		xiv. Disinfection equipment[b]	Adequate	8 705
		xv. Resuscitation/monitoring. equipment	1 set per operating theatre	
		Trolley with drugs[b]		4 352
		Defibrillator[b]		17 409
		Ventilator[b]		14 145
		Intubation sets[b]		3 264
		Infusion pump[b]		9 793
		Suction pump[b]		2 176
		Pulse oximeter[b]		6 528
		Oxygen delivery system[c]	2 per operating theatre	870
		xvi. Patient transport and transfer trolley[b]	2 per operating theatre	15 233
		xvii. Surgical consumables[a]	To support up to 10 operations/ day	
C. Sterilization room 1 set: $58 538	114 030	i. Autoclave sterilizer[b]	2 sets	87 046
		ii. Boiler[b]	2 sets	8 705
		iii. Disinfection equipment[b]	2 sets	15 233
		iv. Furniture and supplies[a]	Adequate	
		v. Machine for cleansing surgical instruments[b]	1 or 2	3 047
IV.A. Wards	108 372	i. Collapsible multipurpose hospital beds[b]	50 beds (25 per ward)	54 403
		ii. Orthopaedic traction equipment[b]	4 seats per ward	20 891
		iii. Mini dispensary (trolley)[b]	1 per ward	5 223
		iv. Essential medical supplies and equipment for inpatient care[a]	Adequate for number of beds	
		v. Furniture, office supplies, etc.[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Crutches[b]	8 sets	870
		vii. Wheel chairs[b]	4 sets	5 223
		viii. Cloth patients[b]	2 sets	21 761
B. Intensive care wards per 2 beds: $36 900	80 300	i. Intensive care hospital beds[b]	4 beds	6 528
		ii. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment[b]	2 sets	
		Trolley with drugs[b]		4 352
		Defibrillator[b]		17 409
		Ventilator[b]		14 145
		Intubation sets[b]		3 264
		Infusion pump[b]		9 793
		Suction pump[b]		2 176
		Multiline vital signs monitor[b]		21 761
		Oxygen delivery system[c]		870

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
V.A. Support services	63 652	i. Cooking equipment[b] Stoves Ovens Boilers Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.	To cater for 50 inpatients	54 403
		ii. Serving equipment[b]		2 720
		iii. Cooking equipment[a] Stoves Ovens Boilers Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.	To cater for hospital staff	
		iv. Serving equipment[a]		
		v. First-aid kit[a]	1	
		vi. Dishwashers[b]	2	4 352
		vii. Cleaning equipment	2 sets	2 176
		viii. Fire extinguisher[a]	2	
B. Laundry for hospital use	8 161	i. Washing machines[b]	3 machines	4 896
		ii. Clothes dryer[b]	2 machines	3 264
		iii. Detergents and supplies[a]	Adequate	
C. Storage/supplies room	27 093	i. Storage shelves[b]	Adequate	16 321
		ii. Storage cupboards/cabinets[b]	Adequate	8 161
		iii. Refrigerator[b]	2 or 3	2 611
D. Maintenance	10 881	i. Equipment and tools for routine maintenance of equipment and infrastructure[b]	2 sets	10 881
		ii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
E. Communications room		i. Telephone[a]	2 sets	
		ii. Internal telephone system[a]	1 set	
		iii. Facsimile machine[a]	1 set	
		iv. Computer with e-mail[a]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	
		vi. VHF/UHF with link to commanding officer and forward medical teams[a]	1 set	
F. Transportation Two fully equipped ambulances will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		i. Fully equipped ambulances[b] Doctor's bag[b] Oxygen delivery system[c] Automated external defibrillator portable[b] Pulse oxymeter (portable)[b] Suction pump[b] Resuscitation drugs[b] Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks, sheets, etc.)[b] Emergency lighting[b]		
		ii. Communication equipment (VHF/UHF)[b]	Adequate	

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 4.1

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
		iii. Vehicle maintenance equipment[b]	1 set	
		iv. First-aid kit[b]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	
G. Generator room Three sets of standby generators will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		i. Standby generator (>20 kVA)[b]	3 sets	
		ii. Maintenance equipment[b]	1 set	
		iii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		iv. Fire extinguisher[a]	1	
H. Fuel storage		i. Fuel for generators[a]	1 week's supply	
		ii. Fire extinguishers[a]	2 sets	
I. Staff room		i. Lounge furniture[a]	1 set	
		ii. Other furniture[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Coffee maker/other beverage appliances[a]	1 set	
J. Water, sanitation and waste disposal will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		i. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	For 50 inpatients + 50 outpatients	
		ii. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	Adequate for staff	
		iii. Shower facilities and system[b]	For inpatients	
		iv. Refuse disposal facilities and system[b]	Adequate	
		v. Water supply for hospital facilities, reverse osmosis[b]	Adequate	
K. Miscellaneous	43 527	i. Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system[b]	Per hygiene requirement	10 881
		ii. Biological waste disposal system[b]	Adequate	10 881
		iii. Hand-washing facilities and systems for staff[b]	Adequate	21 766
Total	**1 544 087**			**1 544 087**

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

[b] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of Level III reimbursement rate.

[c] A/C.5/68/22, para. 139 (d).

Appendix 5

Laboratory only facility[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Laboratory	i.	Basic blood analyser and related equipment (Hb, blood count, blood	1 set	27 202
	ii.	Kits for HIV and other relevant tests[a]	5 sets each	
	iii.	Microscope[b]	2 sets	6 528
	iv.	Centrifuge[b]	1 set	3 264
	v.	Urinalysis kit[a]		
	vi.	Incubator[b]	1	5 440
	vii.	Supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.)[a]		
	viii.	Glucometer[b]	1	1 088
	ix.	Refrigerator[b]	1	870
	x.	Freezer[b]	1	3 264
				47 657

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

[b] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of laboratory only facility reimbursement rate.

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[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.4, and A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.4.

Appendix 6

Dental only facility[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Dental services consultation, treatment and X-ray Without X-ray: $112,071	i. Dental chair, electrical[b]	1 set	70 725
	ii. Equipment for treatment[b] Extraction[b] Filling[b] Other basic treatment[b]	Adequate for 5 to 10 patients per day	3 264
	iii. Drilling unit[b]	1 set	21 761
	iv. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
	v. X-ray equipment[b]	1 set	27 202
	vi. Automatic developer[b]	1 set	16 321
	vii. Protective equipment[b]	2 sets	5 005
	viii. Dental sterilizer[b]	1 set	16 321
			160 599

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

[b] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of Dental only facility reimbursement rate.

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[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.5. and A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.5.

Appendix 7

Aero-medical evacuation module[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV (sum)*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV (unit)*
Aeromedical evacuation module	41 853	Ventilator	1	7 072
		Defibrillator	1	8 705
		Intubation equipment set	1 set	2 081
		Nasogastric tubes set	1 set	156
		Suction equipment	1	1 088
		Spinal boards	1	312
		Scoop stretchers	1	416
		Head blocks	1	156
		Neck braces	1	44
		Splint for limbs and body	1	833
		Spider harness (straps for securing patient)	1	312
		Intercostal drain kit set	1 set	416
		Ambu-bags (resuscitation bags and masks) set	1 set	312
		Oxygen delivery system[a]	2	435
		Infusion pump, portable	1	4 896
		Multiline vital signs monitor	1	10 881
		Emergency bag, doctor/nurse/paramedic	3	1 967
		Vacuum mattress with harness	1	1 769
	41 853			**41 853**

Notes:

1. Intubation equipment set should include laryngoscope with blades, emergency tracheotomy kits and endotracheal tubes.
2. All the items are reimbursed under major equipment.
3. The equipment is for one team.
4. Staffing: The aero-medical evacuation team should consist of two sub-teams, each consisting of at least one physician and two nurses/paramedics specialized or trained in aero-medical evacuation.

[a] A/C.5/68/22, para. 139 (d).

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[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.6, and A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.6.

Appendix 8

Forward surgery module[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GMFV (sum)*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV (unit)*
Forward surgery module	161 374	Operating table	1	15 233
		Operating theatre lamps (portable)	2	13 057
		Autoclave sterilizer (one step 10-15l) with basket	1	4 163
		Anaesthesia machine	1	54 403
		Oxygen and anaesthesia gases	Essential	
		Diathermy machine	1	8 705
		Suction unit for body fluids	Adequate	4 352
		Disinfection equipment	1	7 616
		Resuscitation/monitoring equipment trolley with drugs	1	2 176
		Defibrillator	1	8 705
		Ventilator	1	7 072
		Intubation sets	1	1 632
		Infusion pump	1	4 896
		Pulse oximeter	1	3 264
		Oxygen delivery system[a]	2	435
		Patient transport/transfer trolley	1	3 808
		Surgical consumables	To support 2 operations/day	

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[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.7. and A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.7.

		Appendectomy and general purpose sets	1	5 724
		Thoracotomy set	1	6 765
		Wound exploration set	1	5 724
		Alligator nasal forceps, serrated jaws 5 1/2"	1	3 642
		Cylinder for presentation of sterile forceps D=4 cm	1	
		Eye, lancet for foreign bodies	1	
		Eye, magnet	1	
		Laryngeal mirrors, small	1	
		Laryngeal mirrors, large	1	
		Laryngeal mirrors, medium	1	
		Nasal specula 5 3/4" large	1	
		Nasal specula 5 3/4" medium	1	
		Nasal specula 5 3/4" small	1	
		Needle holder 5", Mayo-Hegar	1	
		Nipper, 5 1/2", spring	1	
		Retractor, Alm, 1/8" prongs	1	
		Ring cutter	1	
		Scissors, bandage 7 1/4"	1	
	161 374			**161 374**

Note: Staffing: the forward surgery team should consist of one general surgeon, one anaesthetist and three nurses.

[a] A/C.5/68/22, para. 139 (d).

Appendix 9

United Nations levels of medical support: gynaecology requirement and standard

(United States dollars)

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirements*	*Reimbursement rate (per female person per month)*
Gynaecology basic examination	Up to 15 outpatient consultations per day	1 gynaecologist	Basic gynaecology equipment	1 x outpatient consultation rooms	$2.12

Appendix 9.1

Gynaecology module[1]

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
Gynaecology module	10 850	i. Gynaecological chair[a]	1	**2 855**
		ii. Gynaecological equipment set[a]	1 set	**4 006**
		iii. Colposcope[a]	1	**4 006**
	10 867			**10 867**

Note: GFMV = generic fair market value.

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of gynaecology module reimbursement rate.

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[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.8, and A/C.5/68/22, para. 131 (b).

Appendix 10

Orthopaedic module[1]

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
Orthopaedic module	57 575	i. Basic orthopaedic instrument set[a]	1 set	3 717
		ii. Mobile C-arm fluoroscope[a]	1	40 062
		iii. Orthopaedic traction kit[a]	2	4 281
		iv. Short wave therapy unit[a]	1 set	9 515
	57 575			**57 575**

Note: GFMV = generic fair market value.

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment as a part of orthopaedic module reimbursement rate.

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[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 7.9, and A/C.5/68/22, annex 5.9.

Appendix 11

Administrative procedures for "fee-for-services" reimbursement

1. The Mission shall settle fee-for-service claims from the troop/police contributor only upon receipt of a monthly invoice delivered to the Mission Force/Chief Medical Officer, who represents the Director/Chief of Mission Support.

2. Fee-for-service reimbursement shall be accepted on presentation of the invoice from the troop/police contributor to the Mission, which includes:

(a) Full name and United Nations-ID number of the patient;

(b) Dates of treatment;

(c) Service given according to the attached schedule;

(d) Individual spreadsheets for patient's United Nations status/category of employment.

3. The documents listed below are to be sealed in an envelope marked "Medical: in Confidence" and addressed to the Chief Medical Officer, who is responsible to the Director/Chief of Mission Support for the appropriate maintenance of confidentiality and record-keeping:

(a) Diagnosis, according to the World Health Organization International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems code system;

(b) A copy of any associated referral from a United Nations primary care Medical Officer or health specialist.

4. The Director/Chief of Mission Support is responsible for all fee-for-service reimbursements to the troop/police contributor and for reclaiming the fees from United Nations personnel with insurance coverage (where applicable).

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 11

Fee-for-service schedule[1]

(United States dollars)

Code	*Type of services*	*Fee*
A	General practitioner	30
B	Specialist on referral	40
C	Nurse (for medical procedures)	20
D	Vaccination/medication/drugs	Actual cost
E	X-ray (referral, image only)	25
F	X-ray with contrast (referral, image only)	65
G	Lab (referral, tests only)	25
H	Dental consultation, emergency only (includes dental X-rays)	65
I	Hospital bed per 24-hour period	80
J	United Nations personnel entry examination (inclusive tests and X-ray for pre- and post-deployment	125

Notes:

1. The fees include consumables utilized during the consultation.
2. Labs or X-ray services rendered are to be billed separately from the consultation fee (with the exception of dental X-rays and United Nations personnel entry examinations, where they are included in the fee).
3. There is to be no patient co-payment charged. The troop/police contributor medical facility bills the mission for the full amount and is reimbursed accordingly.
4. Actual vaccination cost is the cost the medical facility paid to obtain the vaccine stock.

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[1] A/C.5/68/22, para. 145.

Fee-for-service reimbursement for medical support services

United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (name) ____________________

Contingent's name (type of medical facility): ____________________

United Nations status by category (contingent, formed police unit, military observer, United Nations police, United Nations civilian) ______

SEQ#	Patient's name		Patient's UN-ID number	Referral note	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	Total cost
					GP	SR	N	VM/D	X-ray	XRC	Lab	Dental	Hosp	Exam	
	Surname	First			$30	$40	$20	Actual $	$25	$65	$25	$65	$80	$120	
1	Example		PKF-BDN-00-0000												
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
												Total balance due			

Commanding officer hospital: ____________________
(Signature)

Name (Please print) ____________________

Date: ____________________

United Nations Civilian/Military Personnel Officer: ____________________
(Signature)

Name (Please print) ____________________

Date: ____________________

Chief Medical Officer: ____________________
(Signature)

Name (Please print) ____________________

Date: ____________________

Certifying Officer (Finance): ____________________
(Signature)

Name (Please print) ____________________

Date: ____________________

Appendix 12

Procedures for immunization, malaria and HIV

Immunization policy

1. The United Nations recommends the vaccination and chemo prophylaxis requirements within a mission area, which should be the minimum observed by all troop/police contributors here. These requirements are divided into those that are:

(a) **Mandatory**. Vaccinations required to meet international health regulations or national requirements stipulated by the host country for travel into the mission area are considered mandatory. In the case of yellow fever, vaccination is required for people travelling from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and for people travelling to mission areas with risk of yellow fever transmission. In view of its high cost, reimbursement for yellow fever vaccination could be sought through submission of claims before the vaccinated contingent members depart from the mission areas. Since all claims submitted to United Nations Headquarters will be verified by the mission before reimbursement is made, it is important that the WHO International Certificate of Vaccination or equivalent document containing the immunization details for each peacekeeper be made available to the Mission Medical Service on arrival in the mission;

(b) **Recommended**. Vaccinations recommended by WHO or by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for travel to a region with certain diseases (e.g., hepatitis A, Japanese encephalitis, meningitis). While most recommended vaccines are covered under reimbursement for troop/police cost, in view of its high cost, reimbursement for Japanese encephalitis could be sought through submission of claims before the vaccinated contingent members depart from the mission areas.[1] Since all claims submitted to United Nations Headquarters will be verified by the mission before reimbursement is made, it is important that the WHO International Certificate of Vaccination or equivalent document containing the immunization details for each peacekeeper be made available to the Mission Medical Services on arrival in the mission;

(c) **Standard/Childhood**. Standard childhood vaccinations, including boosters, are provided routinely to the general population and to military/police personnel and are not specifically required for peacekeeping, e.g., diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and poliomyelitis. This type of vaccine is a national responsibility;

(d) **Optional**. Additional vaccinations that are administered as a national requirement of a troop/police contributor, but which are not mandatory for entry into the mission area under international or host country health regulations, and which have not been specifically recommended by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, e.g., rabies, anthrax and seasonal human influenza. Such vaccines will not be reimbursed by the United Nations;

(e) **Special case vaccination**. Additional vaccinations or drugs that are required against new or emerging infections encountered in the mission area and are not reimbursed under previous categories, e.g., the antiviral drug Ribavirin for

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[1] A/57/774, paras. 21 and 22.

Lassa fever, and Oseltamivir or Tamiflu for avian influenza. These will be provided by the United Nations or reimbursed through the submission of claims for actual costs.

2. It is a national responsibility (and at national expense) to ensure that all personnel have received at least the initial dose of mandatory and recommended vaccinations before deployment into the mission area. The immunization status of each individual is to be properly documented for monitoring by the respective contingent doctor. It would be ideal if each member of the contingent were provided with the WHO international certificate of vaccination or its national equivalent.

3. Should a multiple dose immunization regimen not be completed prior to deployment, the United Nations has the responsibility for subsequent vaccinations, including administration of booster doses, if required. The mission headquarters will procure the required vaccines in this instance, with the assistance of the Medical Support Section. The United Nations will recover the cost of the above vaccines from the troop/police contributors.

4. Should troops deploy into a mission area without the required vaccinations, they will be provided by the supporting medical unit, but all costs incurred will be deducted from the reimbursement to the troop-contributing country. The Force Medical Officer is required to submit a record of all vaccinations administered in the field, indicating the names, United Nations identification numbers and nationalities, as well as the types and doses of vaccinations given.

5. Failure to follow United Nations-recommended immunization and chemo prophylaxis policies may result in the denial of entry into the host country, as well as rejection of any resulting medical claims and compensation.

Malaria prophylaxis and vector control

6. Malaria is endemic in most tropical countries, particularly in Africa, South America and South Asia, with 400 million individuals infected and 1.5 million dying from the disease each year. It is one of the major diseases affecting peacekeepers and an important cause of morbidity and mortality. This indicates a general lack of awareness of the disease among peacekeepers, as well as inadequate or incorrect use of environmental and personal protection. Prevention of malaria is further hampered by delays in diagnosis by doctors unfamiliar with the disease, the development of Anopheles mosquitoes resistant to standard insecticides and resistant-strains of plasmodia. To date, there is also no effective vaccine against the organism. Steps that should be taken to control the disease include:

(a) Avoid setting up camp locations near stagnant water bodies (e.g., marshes, ponds);

(b) Routine inspection and destruction of mosquito-breeding sites in the camp vicinity. The use of oiling is recommended, while organophosphate insecticides should be considered for water bodies rich in vegetation;

(c) Residual spraying of insecticides on both internal and external walls and windowsills to destroy resting adult mosquitoes. This is more effective than space spraying, and should be conducted at least once every three months. Hand-operated compression sprayers are generally adequate and organophosphate, carbamate or synthetic pyrethroids can be used;

(d) Proper use of mosquito bednets and appropriate dressing after dusk. Impregnation of bednets and even clothing with Permethrin or similar compound has been shown to increase protection against mosquitoes. This should be repeated every six months;

(e) The obligatory use of insect repellents after dusk, with repeat applications at night if the soldier is on duty. N, N-Diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET)-based repellents are recommended, particularly sustained released formulations and ointments;

(f) Supervision and even enforcement of malaria prophylaxis. Mefloquine (Lariam) (250 mg per week) is generally recommended for most mission areas, while Doxycycline (100 mg daily) is advised for individuals with Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency or allergy to quinine-based drugs. *It is a national responsibility to ensure that the recommended prophylaxis is commenced prior to deployment in the mission area. Following deployment, continuation of prophylaxis will be provided by the medical unit supporting the contingent*;

(g) Where diagnosis of malaria is suspected or confirmed, it is recommended that the patient be treated at a level 2 or 3 medical facility, where adequate monitoring and laboratory capacities[2] are available;

(h) Health education is the key to raising awareness about malaria and to debunk misconceptions about the disease (e.g., the harmful effects of prophylaxis), as well as to reinforce the need for adequate preventive measures.

HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases

7. Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS are occupational diseases affecting the military, including United Nations peacekeeping troops and observers. Prevalence rates of as high as 10 to 30 per cent have been found among military personnel, including certain troop-contributing countries to peacekeeping missions. This rate is estimated to be two to five times higher than the respective general population, and has been known to be as high as 50 times during deployment in a conflict area.

Risk factors

8. The following factors contribute to the particular vulnerability of deployed peacekeepers to STDs and AIDS, which arise largely from contact with infected sex workers:

(a) Lengthy periods away from home and separation from regular sex partners;

(b) Influence of alcohol and peers;

(c) Less inhibitions and restrictions in new country;

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[2] A/C.5/68/22, para. 116 (b).

(d) Money in the pockets, with less opportunity to spend it during operational deployment;

(e) Risk-taking ethos and behaviour in the military, which is part of the make-up of any soldier;

(f) Ready access to sex workers near campsites and frequented off-duty areas;

(g) In some situations, higher tendency for drug abuse and the lack of access to sterile hypodermic needles;

(h) Higher chance of exposure to infected blood in the operational environment, either from fellow peacekeepers or the local population, particularly for medical personnel.

9. STD, HIV infection and AIDS are largely preventable through proper health education and training, as well as through the issue of personal protection (condoms) to individual peacekeepers. An effective AIDS prevention programme will limit further spread of the disease among peacekeepers and to the local population. Elements of such a programme include:

(a) Health education on the risks of HIV/AIDS and to debunk myths and misconceptions regarding the disease. This is to be reinforced by publications, posters and other means of communications;

(b) AIDS prevention training for peacekeepers prior to and during their deployment in United Nations peacekeeping operations, with emphasis on proper use of prophylaxis and moderation of behaviour in "risky" situations;

(c) Supervised regular distribution of condoms to all peacekeepers, both male and female, particularly before time off or leave. It is a national responsibility to ensure that troops deploy with an adequate supply of condoms. Additional condoms may be obtained from the medical unit supporting the contingent or through a United Nations channel;

(d) Making HIV testing available and accessible to all United Nations peacekeepers and staff members deployed in the field. Counselling services by medical staff should be made available for infected individuals if this is so requested;

(e) Promoting greater awareness among medical personnel and adopting "universal precautions" in handling patients, particularly during resuscitation and intravenous procedures. Ensuring the proper disposal and decontamination of medical wastes and consumables.

10. Further information regarding AIDS can be obtained from the booklet, "Protect Yourself, and Those You Care About, Against HIV/AIDS", published jointly by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). This is distributed to all military observers, civilian police monitors and military contingents serving in peacekeeping missions.

Appendix 13

Guidelines for field defence stores for peacekeeping forces (infantry battalion)[a]

Items	*Unit*	*Quantity required*		*Remarks*
		Company	*Battalion*	
Concertina wire	Roll	266	1 600	Triple standard concertina
Ground locking pegs	Each	1 596	9 600	6 pegs per concertina wire roll
Barbed wire	Roll	30	180	
Binding wire (1.5 mm x 25 kg)	Roll	15	90	
Pickets				
Angular iron pickets (long)	Each	800	4 800	6' (182 cm)
Angular iron pickets (medium)	Each	50	300	4' (121 cm)
Angular iron pickets (short)	Each	250	1 500	2' (61 cm)
Sandbags (40 x 70 cm)	Each	5 000	30 000	
Gabions (1.5 x 0.5 x 0.5 m: 3 cells)	Each	50	300	Hesco Bastion or FLEXMAC
Corrugated galvanized iron sheets (0.7 mm x 0.9 m x 3.0 m)	Sheet	100	600	
Polyethylene film (black)	Roll	50	300	0.3 mm x 1.5 m x 30 m
Nail				
Nail 2" (5 cm)	Kg	10	60	
Nail 4" (10 cm)	Kg	10	60	
Nail 6" (15 cm)	Kg	10	60	
Timber				
Timber (2" x 4" x 12')	Each	120	720	Shelter/bunker, barricade, post
Timber (2" x 12" x 12')	Each	30	180	
Timber (4" x 4" x 12')	Each	80	480	
Plywood				
Plywood (1/4" x 4' x 8')	Sheet	30	180	Shelter/bunker, barricade, post
Plywood (5/8" x 4' x 8')	Sheet	30	180	
Plywood (3/4" x 4' x 8')	Sheet	50	300	
Tools				
Wire cutter	Each	3	18	
Gauntlets (gloves)	Pair	12	72	
Axes	Each	3	18	
Sledgehammer	Each	6	36	
Power chain saw	Each	2	12	
20' ISO container (used)	Each	2	12	Shelters/bunkers
Subtotal				

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 13

Items	*Unit*	*Quantity required*		*Remarks*
		Company	*Battalion*	
Sea freight cost at 15 per cent				
Grand total				

[a] A/C.5/55/39, para. 65 (n): "annex … should be included as an appendix to the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual to provide a simple guide to the minimum level of stores required to provide a suitable level of field defence."

Notes:

1. Assumptions:

(a) Infantry battalion: strength (850), 3 rifle companies, 1 mechanized company and headquarters and log company (page 2-2, tables of organization and equipment, United Nations Standard).

(b) Operational concept: base camp defence along perimeter with protective wires only.

- Triple standard concertina wires for perimeter defence
- 1,000 metres perimeter per company
- Total required length of protective wires: 1,000 (perimeter) x 1.20 = 1,200 metres
- Additional requirements of tactical and supplementary wires: 300 metres of Double apron (4-2 pace)

– Total requirements for battalion: 6 x company's requirements (5 companies + 1 for reserve stores).

2. Packed by infantry company's requirement in 2 each 20 foot ISO containers.
3. This standard requirement is assumed for an initial six month period per battalion.
4. Battalion reserve calculated for one infantry company.

Appendix 14

Factors in deciding whether a commercial pattern support vehicle should be paid as a military pattern equivalent

Serial	*Key sign*	*List of changes*	*Note*
1	+	Fitted for military radio and antenna mounting plus radio system (VHF/HF)	1 and 2
2	▲	Winch … kilogram with accessories	1 and 4
3	X	Country mobility (4 x 4, 6 x 6, 8 x 8, etc.)	1
4	■	Auxiliary … Volt power outlet/adaptor	1 and 3
5	■	Additional … Volt power outlets (minimum 2 pieces)	1
6	■	Spot light … Volts	1
7	■	Roof mounted working lights (minimum 2 pieces)	1
8	●	Weapons stowage clamps and/or ammunition box storage	1
9	●	Cargo tie down loops and cargo fastening equipment	1
10	●	Jerry can or equivalent mounts for extra fuel	1

Notes:

1. Serial 1 must be present always and then any 5 from the remaining list.
2. Magnetic antenna holding accepted.
3. Dependent upon which voltage the vehicle uses.
4. Winch capable of pulling the weight of the vehicle it is fixed to and its normal combat load.

Key:

+ Communication system — always
▲ Off-road capability
■ Electrical changes
● Cargo and storage
X Dependent upon operational requirement

Appendix 15

Guidelines for Internet access

The guide below is based on a battalion of 800 personnel deployed in up to 3 locations.

Equipment	*Quantity*
Internet access equipment	3
Computers	7
Printers	3
Appropriate levels of maintenance, spare parts and bandwidth for the equipment mentioned above	

Appendix 16

Guidance document on responsibilities under minor engineering[1]

A. General

1. Military and formed police units deployed to United Nations peacekeeping field missions are generally self-sustained in "minor engineering". Troop- and police-contributing countries are reimbursed if services provided are satisfactory according to the standards of this manual. This arrangement is reflected in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the United Nations and the Government contributing resources to the field mission.

2. While minor engineering works are the responsibility of each formed unit, major engineering works are the responsibility of the field mission. For this purpose, field missions make available United Nations assets, formed military engineering units and/or contractors.

3. To enhance consistency across field missions and formed units in the execution of minor engineering tasks, this guidance provides examples of typical engineering tasks and clarifies who is generally responsible.

B. Definition of "minor engineering"

4. The definition of "minor engineering" is given in annex B to chapter 3 of the COE Manual and reiterated in all MOUs:

(a) To receive the minor engineering self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must be able, within its accommodation areas, to:

(i) Undertake non-field defensive minor construction;

(ii) Handle minor electrical repairs and replacement;

(iii) Undertake repairs to plumbing and water systems;

(iv) Conduct minor maintenance and other light repair work; and

(v) Provide all related workshop equipment, construction tools and supplies;

(b) The minor engineering reimbursement rate does not include garbage and sewage collection. Garbage collection from a centralized location per unit is a United Nations responsibility.

C. Implementation

5. Minor engineering is part of a formed unit's own logistical support and should be provided for all personnel up to or above the ceiling in the MOU. To be eligible for reimbursement in minor engineering, a formed unit must provide all minor equipment, maintenance and consumables associated with this category and the work it requires.

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[1] A/C.5/65/16, annex 4.

6. Formed units normally deploy trained craftsmen, workshops and tools, spare parts and consumables to carry out minor engineering tasks. Occasionally, formed units will recruit national workers or contractors to conduct minor engineering tasks or augment their minor engineering capabilities under own arrangement, liability and expense. Such arrangements are not in conflict with the guidance provided in the COE Manual.

7. Formed units that are self-sustained in minor engineering are responsible for minor construction, repairs and replacement, and maintenance and supplies in accordance with the generic performance standard above, and must be proactive in the area of minor engineering. A request for minor engineering works through the field mission will therefore be rejected as a general rule.

8. Likewise, field missions should not undertake minor engineering works with formed units self-sustained in minor engineering unless it is clear that the formed unit does not have or has been temporarily bereaved of the required capability to solve the task at hand. If that is the case, support should be provided by the field mission in accordance with overall priorities following coordination with the Chief COE Unit on a cost-recovery basis agreed to by the Commanding Officer. In more extreme cases, support can be provided based on a declaration by the Commanding Officer of the formed unit that the formed unit is no longer self-sustained in minor engineering. This will be reported as part of the regular COE inspection reporting for reimbursement purposes to United Nations Headquarters. The implication will be that the troop-contributing country will not be reimbursed for minor engineering until its capacity to conduct minor engineering works has been restored.

9. This also applies to formed units occupying temporary camps. The purpose of minor engineering must be to allow for necessary services irrespective of circumstances to ensure reasonable living conditions for the formed unit personnel at all times and that the formed unit is able to operate in a safe environment.

10. It should be noted that units which receive field mission support in minor engineering or fail to demonstrate that they are willing or capable to carry out minor engineering tasks cannot be regarded as self-sustained in minor engineering. Underperformance will be discussed in the field mission's COE/MOU Management Review Board for suitable action.

D. Guiding examples of tasks and responsibilities

11. Tables 1-3 below provide examples of tasks and responsibilities in minor engineering and major engineering in various fields:

(a) Table 1. Minor engineering responsibilities when the United Nations is responsible for field defence stores;

(b) Table 2. Minor engineering responsibilities during development and maintenance of camp area;

(c) Table 3. Minor engineering responsibilities when the United Nations provides accommodation.

Table 1

Minor engineering responsibilities when the United Nations is responsible for field defence stores

Field defence stores	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Construction	▪ Erect adequate perimeter walls and/or barbed wire fences with access (boom gates, metal gates, other), perimeter lighting and other early warning systems as per security assessment ▪ Provide lights inside the camp ▪ Construct observation platforms and self-defence fortification works (e.g. small shelters and trenches and bastions) ▪ Painting and United Nations markings on external surfaces ▪ Construct dams, ditches, canals, or drainage or similar permanent structure if required as per security assessment ▪ Removal of vegetation	▪ Provide a self-fortification plan ▪ Connect perimeter lights and other early warning systems and lights with main COE Manual.
Maintenance and repair	▪ Conduct structural and major repairs, e.g. major repairs to fences and walls and platforms, and replacement of perimeter lights in case of damage ▪ Major paint works	▪ Conduct inspection and daily repairs of perimeter wall/fence, lights, observation platforms and fortification works, e.g. patching of small holes in fence, necessary electrical and carpentry work, minor paint works as per building maintenance standard
Consumables/supplies	▪ Provide all related minor equipment and consumables for construction, maintenance and repair, e.g. concertina wire, barbed wire, CGI sheets, pickets, nails, ground locking pegs, light bulbs, paint, sandbags, etc.	▪ None. Consumables are a United Nations responsibility
Tools and personnel	▪ Provide all tools and personnel for construction and major repairs and maintenance works	▪ Provide guidance with respect to fortification plan ▪ Provide all personnel and tools for daily inspection and minor repairs

Table 2

Minor engineering responsibilities during development and maintenance of camp area

Camp area	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Construction	▪ Removal of major vegetation, ground levelling, ground stabilization (gravel, hardstand, compacting) ▪ Ground work for tentage[a] ▪ Drainage installations (installations or construction of collection pools, soak pits, outlets, underground drain installations) ▪ Grading of surface ▪ Provision of water source (well, river, lake, external supply) and storage if no COE storage is available as per MOU ▪ Installation of United Nations-owned equipment, i.e. generators, water and waste treatment plants, fuel storage, computers, telephone and communication lines, etc. ▪ Provide technical guidance for installation of United Nations-owned equipment	▪ Construct concrete platforms, slabs and sheds for generators (COE and UNOE), vehicle wash areas, gymnasium, and other ▪ Installation of COE generators and power connection/distribution to accommodation area, office and workshops, kitchens, perimeter lights, water treatment plants, medical facility, etc. ▪ Installation of COE water treatment plants with storage and internal distribution to end users (ablutions, kitchen, laundry facility, hospital and work areas, dining and accommodation, etc.) ▪ Connect COE field ablutions to United Nations provided sewage facility ▪ Installation of COE fuel storage; ▪ Construction of guard posts, ammunition storage, shades, garbage collection points and centralized safe storage; ▪ Minor vegetation removal, landscaping within own camp area (lawn, flowers, lamps) and dust stabilization ▪ Construction of signs and minor paint works ▪ Other minor construction works such as outdoor sports facilities, weights for gymnasium, car ramps, flag poles with platforms, vehicle wash points, barbeque area, etc.

Camp area	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Maintenance and repair	▪ Conduct structural and major repairs to ground work, drainage and water supply ▪ Collection of garbage and hazardous waste from centralized formed unit location ▪ UNOE generators, water and waste treatment plants	▪ Removal of minor vegetation (small bushes, grass, etc.) ▪ Daily inspection and maintenance of all drainage, water supply, and ground
Consumables/supplies	▪ Gravel and sand for ground repairs following erosion and other repair requirements ▪ Minor equipment and consumables for structural and major repairs to drainage installations ▪ United Nations-owned equipment in support of formed unit	▪ Provide all related minor equipment and consumables for minor construction works, maintenance and repairs (cement, gravel, sand, nails, screws, fittings, fertilizers, liquids, electrical wires, fuses, light bulbs, pipes and hoses, filters, etc. ▪ Consumables for the formed unit's minor engineering works may under exceptional circumstances be issued (as the situation allows) by the field mission against cost recovery
Tools and personnel	▪ Provide all personnel and tools for major construction works and structural and major repairs	▪ Trained personnel (carpenters, plumbers, electricians) and all relevant tools

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[a] Concrete pads for tents are not a mandatory requirement. What is required is adequate protection against flooding, access, etc. This could be provided by building up earth mounds, providing drainage ditches, protective bunds etc. In some circumstances concrete pads may be the most cost-effective and may be the only solution. In either way, the United Nations is responsible for the provision of the site, protected as above, as this scale of task is considered beyond the integral capability of most units and is not covered under the self-sustainment categories mentioned. For engineering units that do have the capacity for the work, they could be expected to prepare their own sites as well as sites for other formed units, for tentage, with required material supplied by the United Nations.

Chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 16

Table 3

Minor engineering responsibilities when the United Nations provides accommodation[a] (i.e. prefabricated hard-wall buildings like Corimec, Agmin and Shellbox, conventional hard-wall buildings and prefabricated soft-wall buildings)

Accommodation	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Construction	▪ Foundation works and erection and assembly of accommodation units, office and work space, and ablutions ▪ Construction/re-construction/refurbishment to United Nations standard for living space, office/work space including kitchen and laundry facility ▪ Installation of floor/wall/roof panels, doors, windows, footings, netting, heating/cooling ▪ Building utilities installation (electrical wiring and fixture installation, water supply and waste water removal) ▪ Internal and external painting of United Nations provided accommodation and work space, United Nations markings, as necessary	▪ Provide an accommodation plan which allows for effective use of United Nations provided accommodation while ensuring satisfactory living conditions of formed unit personnel
Maintenance and repair[b]	▪ Repair and replacement of building elements (floor, walls, roof panels, doors, windows, footings) ▪ Major repair works to building utilities (electrical wiring and fixture installations, water supply and waste water removal) ▪ Major paint works ▪ Preventive maintenance — periodic inspection and testing of all elements and fixtures, fastening of loose fixtures (door handles, window brackets, hinges, electrical wiring and fixtures), repair or replacement of broken/damaged items (window panes, electrical wiring and fixtures, door handles, hinges), repairs of toilets and showers ▪ Minor paint works and repairs to painted surfaces	▪ Cleaning[c] — daily sweeping and washing of floors, wash basins, showers, water closets, and urinals; Washing of walls, window cleaning, removal of lime stone in toilets and showers, faucets and shower heads, etc. ▪ Cleaning — daily cleaning of drains, plumbing installations and fixtures, electrical installations, and fixtures including surface wiring

Accommodation	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Consumables/supplies	▪ Provide all spare parts and consumables related to maintenance and repairs except cleaning materials	▪ Provide cleaning materials
Tools and personnel	▪ Provide all personnel and tools for construction and assembly works and installations and major repairs ▪ Provide all personnel and tools for daily maintenance work	
Other	▪ Provide furniture for eating facilities, where necessary (Supply Section)	▪ Maintain furniture

[a] It should be noted that in order to minimize the risk of fire there can be **no use** of additional electrical appliances, no open fires, no cookers, no coffeemakers, no gas cookers and no smoking in United Nations provided accommodation.

[b] In cases in which the United Nations is unable to carry out repairs and maintenance or provide special spare parts, troop and police contributors, with the prior agreement of the United Nations as to the scope of work required, may carry out the required repairs and maintenance using spare parts provided by the United Nations or purchased by troop and police contributors. Troop and police contributors shall be entitled to reimbursement of the actual and reasonable costs of carrying out the repairs and maintenance upon presentation of supporting documentation and a claim (A/C.5/68/22, para. 114).

[c] Note that these standards also apply to the self-sustainment category of cleaning.

Chapter 4

Preparation, deployment/redeployment and transportation of contingents

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Introduction

1. In its resolution 50/222, the General Assembly approved a new method of reimbursement to troop/police-contributing countries for the utilization of major equipment of COE, and for the reimbursement of self-sustainment based on the authorized contingent strength while participating in peacekeeping missions. In support of that policy, the MOU between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations finalized prior to deployment will state the number of personnel and the required equipment authorized to participate in a peacekeeping mission. This directive prescribes the policy concerning the reimbursement of transportation costs associated with the deployment, rotation and redeployment of a contingent. Additional details are provided in the Guidelines to troop-contributing countries for each peacekeeping mission.

Preparation costs

2. Prior to deployment all authorized equipment is to be prepared by the troop/police contributor to a fully operational and fully serviced state. All costs associated with preparing authorized equipment to additional standards defined by the United Nations for deployment to a mission under the wet or dry lease (e.g., painting, United Nations marking, winterizing) and returning equipment to national stocks at the conclusion of a mission (e.g., repainting to national colours) will be reimbursed by the United Nations. Reimbursement will be calculated using the standard rates of painting/repainting costs listed in the appendix to annex A to chapter 8. The reimbursement will be limited to the equipment agreed in the MOU, plus 10 per cent overstock, where applicable. The cost of repairs, however, is not reimbursable when equipment is provided under a wet lease as this is included in the wet lease rate.[1]

3. The special cost of preparing and refurbishing specialist equipment leased for a relatively short duration will not be included in the wet/dry lease system but will be separately negotiated between the United Nations and the contributing country.[2]

Deployment and redeployment of personnel

4. The United Nations is responsible for the deployment and repatriation (including regular rotations) of contingent personnel authorized in the MOU. The United Nations will normally make the necessary arrangements with the troop/police contributor and appropriate carriers. When a troop/police contributor offers to provide transportation, or when the United Nations is unable to provide the required transportation, the United Nations may request the troop/police contributor to provide the transportation to and from the mission area, under the terms of a letter of assist (LOA). In such cases, the United Nations will reimburse the troop/police contributor the associated cost up to the estimated amount that would have been incurred had the United Nations provided those services (normally the lowest bidder meeting the transportation requirement), or provide reimbursement at a rate agreed to between the United

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (e).

[2] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 23.

Nations and the troop/police contributor. More details are provided in the Guidelines to troop-contributing countries.

5. The troop port of exit/entry shall be agreed and noted in the MOU. Troops will be redeployed to the agreed port of exit/entry. The troops may be returned to another location nominated by the troop/police contributor; however, the maximum cost to the United Nations will be the cost to the agreed originating location. Where a rotation uplifts troops from a different port of exit this port shall become the agreed port of entry for these troops. Any additional costs incurred due to a request from troop/police contributors to change the port of exit/entry will be the responsibility of the troop/police contributor. In the event of the troop/police contributor deploying more personnel than authorized in this MOU, the extra cost will be borne by the troop/police contributor. There is no entitlement for reimbursement of landing fees as the United Nations considers landing fees as direct taxes from which the Organization is exempt pursuant to section 7 (a) of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.[3]

6. Reimbursement for troop costs will continue at full rates until departure in accordance with the drawdown plan.

7. United Nations Headquarters will develop an indicative, mission-specific, personal equipment listing for each mission (appendix to annex A to the MOU) as part of the mission planning process. This listing is to be discussed with each contingent before starting each mission and to be included in the Guidelines to troop-contributing countries issued for each mission.[4] The personal equipment and kit agreed upon should be available to personnel prior to deployment.

Deployment and redeployment of equipment

8. The United Nations is responsible for the deployment and repatriation of contingent-owned major and minor equipment, including spare parts and consumables as noted in the MOU, or as outlined in the Guidelines to troop-contributing countries. The port of embarkation/disembarkation shall be agreed upon and noted in the MOU. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to the mission area, the port of embarkation/disembarkation will be an agreed border crossing.[5] The United Nations will normally make the necessary transportation arrangements with the troop/police contributor and appropriate carriers. When a troop/police contributor offers to provide the transportation, or when the United Nations is unable to provide the required transportation, the United Nations may request the troop/police contributor via a letter of assist to provide that transportation to and from the mission area. In such cases, the United Nations will reimburse the troop/police contributor the associated cost up to the estimated amount that would have been incurred had the United Nations provided those services, normally the lowest bidder meeting the transportation requirement, or provide reimbursement at a rate agreed to between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor.

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[3] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 12 June 2001.

[4] A/C.5/52/39, para. 78.

[5] A/C.5/54/49, para. 67 (c).

9. For movements into, within and out of a mission's area of operations, the United Nations is responsible for the coordination of all mission movement control operations, including obtaining the necessary permissions and authorizations from the appropriate authorities in the host country.[6]

10. Documented costs related to loading and unloading major equipment prior to deployment and after repatriation will be reimbursed by the United Nations and are to be included in the letter of assist. These same costs for additional major equipment deployed by a troop/police contributor will not be eligible for reimbursement unless the deployment has prior approval from the United Nations. All other associated cost is met on the basis of the letter of assist.[7] When transportation is provided by military/police means, the incremental cost is eligible for reimbursement, except the labour cost of military/police personnel.

11. The United Nations may request a troop/police contributor to provide petroleum, oils and lubricants, particularly during the start-up phase. In these circumstances, reimbursement will be made via a letter of assist.[8]

12. For major equipment, transportation shall be provided for the level listed in the MOU. A troop/police contributor is allowed to exceed the quantity of major equipment by up to 10 per cent to allow for backup major equipment. The United Nations will be responsible for the cost of transportation on deployment and repatriation for the equipment level authorized in the MOU as well as for the 10 per cent backup major equipment.[9] In the event of the troop/police contributor deploying more equipment than authorized in the MOU, the extra costs will be borne by the troop/police contributor.

13. Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop/police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be calculated at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the MOU until the equipment departure date.[10]

14. Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop/police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the MOU calculated upon the remaining actual deployed troop strengths until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.[10]

15. When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.[11]

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[6] A/C.5/65/16, para. 106 (a) (i).

[7] A/C.5/55/39, para. 60 (b) and (c).

[8] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 21.

[9] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 2 (d).

[10] A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.

[11] Ibid., para. 75.

Inland transportation

16. The United Nations is responsible, on initial deployment and repatriation, for the cost of inland transportation of authorized major equipment and initial provisioning of associated spare parts from and to its agreed originating location and an agreed port of embarkation/disembarkation. The originating location and the port shall be agreed upon and noted in the MOU. The authorized equipment will be redeployed to the agreed originating locations. Any additional cost will be the responsibility of the troop/police contributor. The United Nations may make arrangements for the transport to and from the originating base, however the Government will be responsible for items other than major equipment. The United Nations will be responsible only for paying the inland transportation costs, on initial deployment and subsequent repatriation of the equipment, for the major equipment levels stipulated in the MOU, plus the backup vehicles to a maximum of 10 per cent of such authorized levels. Any additional cost will be borne by the troop/police contributor.[12]

17. The reimbursement for inland transportation costs, including packing and crating material, will be assessed and reimbursed using procedures similar to those employed for a letter of assist. Therefore, troop/police contributors intending to request reimbursement for inland transportation are responsible for contacting the Logistics Support Division of the Department of Field Support prior to the deployment to discuss arrangements and agree in advance on the conditions and costs eligible for reimbursement.[13]

18. The following factors, similar to those used for letter of assist procedures, will be taken into consideration:[14]

(a) Climate changes en route to the point of embarkation;

(b) Environmental changes;

(c) Border crossing (crossing from one State to another for the purpose of transiting to a point of embarkation);

(d) Changes in transportation mode (from road to rail, different rail gauges, road to water, etc.).

19. When transportation is provided by military means, the incremental cost is eligible for reimbursement, except the labour cost of military personnel.[15]

20. On deployment and redeployment, the United Nations will provide packing/crating materials or reimburse for the cost of packing/crating materials, exclusive of labour costs, as a preventive measure against loss or damage to equipment.

21. Expenses associated with inland transportation of resupply of spare parts and consumables associated with major equipment under wet lease arrangements and minor equipment and consumables associated with self-sustainment are not eligible

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[12] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 46 (d)-(g).

[13] A/C.5/55/39, para. 60 (a).

[14] Ibid., para. 60 (a) (i)-(iv).

[15] Ibid., para. 60 (c).

to additional reimbursement beyond that provided in the wet lease.[16] There is no inland transportation reimbursement for spare parts or consumables under the dry lease arrangements.

22. The United Nations will not reimburse the cost of transporting troops from various parts of the contributing country to the assembly point at the port of exit/entry.

Rotation of equipment

23. Contingent-owned equipment brought in to a peacekeeping mission area is expected to remain for the duration that the troop/police contributor participates in that mission, and will not be rotated with contingent personnel. Therefore, costs related to the transportation of equipment to meet national operational or maintenance requirements, including third or fourth line maintenance, are a national responsibility and not eligible for reimbursement by the United Nations,[17] except as provided for in paragraphs 24 and 25 below.[18] The United Nations will be responsible only for reimbursing a troop/police contributor for transportation costs of extra equipment brought into a mission area when mutually agreed. In such cases, United Nations Headquarters will issue an amendment to the MOU. Transportation costs will be arranged in the same manner as that for other movements as described above.

24. Certain categories of major equipment under prolonged deployment to peacekeeping missions which are non-operable, or for which continued maintenance is not economical in the mission area, can be considered for rotation at United Nations expense at the discretion of a mission contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding management review board (CMMRB) in consultation with the applicable contingent commander, on the basis of operational requirements within the mission. These categories are as follows: armoured personnel carriers (tracked), armoured personnel carriers (wheeled), engineering vehicles and support vehicles (military pattern).

25. To be eligible for consideration, equipment must have been continuously deployed in peacekeeping operations for at least seven years or 50 per cent of its estimated useful life, whichever comes earlier. Equipment to be rotated at United Nations expense shall be treated by the United Nations as if it were contingent-owned equipment being repatriated at the end of the contingent's deployment to a mission area. Replacement equipment shall be treated as equipment being deployed under the contingent's initial deployment to a mission area.[19]

Transportation of spare parts and consumables

26. Other than on initial deployment and repatriation, transportation of spare parts associated with the maintenance of major equipment under the wet lease arrangement is a national responsibility as the monthly estimated maintenance rate,

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[16] A/C.5/49/70, annex, paras. 46 (b)-(e) and (g).

[17] Ibid., para. 46 (f).

[18] A/C.5/68/22, para. 90 (a).

[19] Ibid.

within the wet lease rate, is increased by 2 per cent to cover such costs. This rate is further increased by an incremental transportation factor of 0.25 per cent for each complete 500 miles or 800 kilometres (after the first 500 miles or 800 kilometres) along the consignment route between the port of embarkation and the port of entry to the mission area.[20] For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of embarkation/disembarkation will be an agreed border crossing point. In order to determine the incremental transportation factor, the United Nations and the troop/police contributor will agree to a distance to be considered for reimbursement at the time of negotiation of the MOU, and note that distance in the MOU. The distance is determined using the sea consignment route unless it is determined that a different route is necessary. The conversion rate to be used in computing the distance is 1.6091 kilometre to 1 statute mile and 1.852 kilometre to 1 nautical mile. The lease rates will then be calculated accordingly.

27. Transportation cost of minor equipment, spare parts and consumables associated with self-sustainment, other than that incurred for initial deployment and repatriation, are not reimbursable as the self-sustainment rates include a premium of 2 per cent transportation factor to compensate such expenditures.[21] Therefore the additional incremental transportation factor is not applicable to self-sustainment.

28. The costs associated with intra-mission transportation will be absorbed by the missions where there is a requirement to transport spare parts and consumables from authorized points of entry to a mission to other destinations within the mission area. The United Nations field missions will entertain all reasonable requests for movement within the mission area using any available transportation resources including United Nations assets, commercial assets and/or troop- or police-contributing country assets.[22]

29. Subsequent to notice of withdrawal, a contingent will draw down its spare parts and consumables to ensure that only minimum quantities are being returned with the equipment on redeployment.

Loss, damage or injury in transit

30. Liability for loss or damage during transportation will be assumed by the party arranging the transportation.[23] Transportation means all transportation arrangements along the consignment route arranged by the United Nations.[24]

31. Loss or damage incurred during transportation is reimbursed where significant damage occurs to COE during transportation. Significant damage is defined as damage where the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value or of the item of equipment.[25]

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[20] A/C.5/49/70, annex, sect. IV, para. 46 (c).

[21] Ibid., para. 46 (g) and appendix II, sect. B, note 1.

[22] A/C.5/65/16, para. 106 (a) (iii).

[23] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 50, and A/C.5/52/39, para. 68 (a).

[24] A/C.5/52/39, paras. 68 (a) and (b).

[25] Ibid., para. 68 (c).

Annex[1]

Letter of assist: definition, usage, other matters, contents

Definition of a letter of assist

1. A letter of assist is defined as follows:

(a) A letter of assist (LOA) is a legally binding contractual document between the United Nations and a Government. It provides the appropriate authority for procurement of services on behalf of the United Nations;

(b) The LOA will specify whether the United Nations will provide services from the Government or requests the Government to provide these directly to a Mission;

(c) The LOA will also specify how reimbursement will be made.

Uses of a letter of assist

2. A letter of assist is used when:

(a) A special need arises for essential equipment or services that are not available through normal sources of supply in the mission area, and a contingent's home country is the only logical source of supply;

(b) The items or services required by the mission are not covered by the MOU;

(c) A troop-contributing country contributes aircraft or vessels to a mission;

(d) A troop-contributing country will carry out the deployment/redeployment of personnel and equipment using its own capacities;

(e) A troop-contributing country will carry out the rotation of personnel using its own capacities.

Other matters

3. Other matters concerning the letter of assist include the following:

(a) An LOA is required either by United Nations Headquarters or the troop-contributing country;

(b) All supplies and equipment must be requested through the Mission supply system. United Nations Headquarters will approve or reject the request;

(c) Equipment/services must be authorized (operationally needed) by the mission Force Commander;

(d) An LOA can involve services such as transportation of personnel/equipment or equipment not covered in the MOU;

(e) An LOA is finalized by United Nations Headquarters and signed by the United Nations and the Government.

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[1] A/C.5/65/16, para. 101.

Contents of a letter of assist

4. The letter of assist comprises the cover letter and the general terms and conditions. The cover letter and general terms and conditions constitute the entire LOA:

(a) The cover letter may include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

- LOA number
- Country/United Nations mission/year/LOA number for the specific mission
- The purpose of the letter of assist
- Requirements
- What kind of service or equipment
- Reimbursement
- Overall regulations for reimbursement

(b) The general terms and conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following elements:

- Services
- Reimbursement
- Detailed regulations regarding time frame for payment, invoices, receipts and relevant division/department at United Nations Headquarters
- Aircraft call signs (if the provision is for air transportation)
- Facilities provided by the United Nations
- Reporting accidents or incidents
- Safety
- Claims and insurance
- Tax exemption
- Circumstances for changes by the Government or by the United Nations
- Termination
- Future commitments
- Modifications
- Settlement of disputes
- Privileges and immunities
- Force majeure.

Special concerns

Rotation of units (personnel only)

5. When rotating units (personnel only), the United Nations will ask the troop- or police-contributing country, whether the rotation shall be carried out by the United Nations or by the country under an LOA. If it is decided that the country will carry out the rotation, the country will forward a request for an LOA, including the expected costs for the rotation. The United Nations will then evaluate the costs and send a reply to the country that the United Nations either:

(a) Accepts the cost, which then will be the ceiling in the LOA, or;

(b) States that the costs are too high, and that the ceiling will be fixed to a particular amount.

6. When the rotation is carried out, the troop- or police-contributing country will forward a claim, including a copy of the invoices, to the United Nations:

(a) If the actual costs are higher than the ceiling in the LOA, the country will be reimbursed the amount mentioned in the LOA;

(b) If the actual costs are lower than the ceiling in the LOA, the country will be reimbursed the actual costs.

Aircraft

7. When contributing aircraft, the troop-contributing country shall draw attention to the following:

(a) Aircrew, ground maintenance staff and base equipment will normally be covered under an MOU;

(b) Accommodation of aircrew (only) (to be negotiated);

(c) Operational flight time (to be negotiated);

(d) Reimbursement (samples of reimbursement issues to be negotiated):

- Costs per flying hour
- Costs for the deployment and redeployment
- Costs for painting the aircraft
- Costs for airport services
- Tax exemption;

(e) Conditions for reimbursement, such as providing invoices and receipts and satisfactory performance.

Vessels

8. When contributing vessels, the troop-contributing country shall draw attention to the following:

(a) Crew, ground maintenance staff and base equipment (major equipment, minor equipment and self-sustainment) will normally be covered under an MOU;

(b) Operational time frame — normally 24/7 (to be negotiated);

(c) Requirement to rotate or replace the vessel in conjunction with operational capabilities (to be negotiated);

(d) Reimbursement (samples of reimbursement issues to be negotiated):

- Costs for each consecutive period of operational duty
- Cost for transit days, deployment and redeployment to/from the area of operations
- Cost for harbour service
- Tax exemption;

(e) Conditions for reimbursement, such as providing invoices and receipts and satisfactory performance.

Chapter 5

Special case equipment

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Introduction

1. The authorized rates of reimbursement for generic items are specified in document A/C.5/49/70 (as amended). However, there are items of equipment listed in the same document, which are annotated as special equipment. This chapter outlines the procedure to negotiate an MOU with the equipment-providing country and to determine a rate of reimbursement for special case equipment other than aircraft and ships.

2. The requirements for special equipment such as aircraft and ships are not covered in the present chapter, but continue to be the subject of negotiations and arrangements via letters of assist.

Definition

3. Special case equipment is major equipment for which, because of the uniqueness of the item, its high value or the lack of a generic group, a standard rate of reimbursement has not been defined in the tables of reimbursement. Special case major equipment should be of a value greater than US$ 1,000 (collective value of all items in the set), and with a life expectancy greater than one year. The value alone should not determine whether equipment is treated as a special case.[1]

Procedure

4. When the United Nations requests a troop/police contributor to provide equipment of a specialized nature or function for which reimbursement rates have not been authorized, the troop/police contributor will be requested to complete the attached application form, and submit it to United Nations Headquarters/Department of Field Support/Field Budget and Finance Division for review and approval. The Field Budget and Finance Division will, with the assistance of the Force Generation Service and the Logistics Service Division, review the troop/police contributor submission and determine an acceptable rate of reimbursement for the equipment requested using the suggested elements outlined in document A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.C. The Department of Field Support will advise the troop/police contributor of the acceptable rate of reimbursement.

5. The equipment-providing country will be requested to indicate its willingness and ability to provide the requested equipment at the specified rate. An MOU shall be signed between the United Nations and the equipment-providing country listing the special equipment and the agreed rates of reimbursement, the purpose of the equipment and the period for which it is required in the mission area.

6. If the General Assembly approves a generic reimbursement rate for a "special case" item, the said item can no longer be considered or reimbursed as a "special case".[2]

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[1] A/C.5/62/26, para. 57 and annex I.C.1.

[2] A/C.5/65/16, para. 92 (b).

Loss or damage

7. **No-fault incident factor**. For special equipment, not currently incorporated into the wet and dry lease system, special arrangements between the United Nations and the country will apply.[3] The no-fault incident factor will be the same as items of a similar type for which wet and dry lease rates have been promulgated.[4]

8. Unless specifically negotiated arrangements have been included in the MOU, loss or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as other major equipment.

9. When loss of or damage to special equipment occurs, the contingent commander will ensure that the reporting requirements contained in chapter 6 apply.

Determination of rates

10. The monthly rates of reimbursement will be calculated using the formula for the rates approved by the General Assembly as follows:

(a) **Dry lease rate**. The generic fair market value, divided by the estimated useful life in years divided by 12, plus the no-fault incident factor for loss, multiplied by the generic fair market value, divided by 12;

(b) **Wet lease rate**. The dry lease rate (calculated above) plus the estimated monthly maintenance costs provided by the troop- or police-contributing country.[5]

11. **Mission factors**. The mission factors will be applied, where applicable, to the wet or dry lease rates to compensate for the potential increased wear and tear in the mission area.

12. Revision of the reimbursement rates for special case equipment should be linked to the average revision granted by the Working Group on a triennial basis to major equipment.[6]

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[3] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (a).

[4] Ibid., appendix I.C, para. 2.

[5] A/C.5/65/16, para. 96 (e).

[6] Ibid., para. 96 (d).

Annex

Application for special case reimbursement of major equipment under a wet or dry lease arrangement

1. Based on a request received from the United Nations, ___________ [troop/police contributor] is able to provide the following item of major equipment on a ______ [wet and/or dry] lease basis:

Provide name, detailed description and quantity

Note: Please provide the name of the manufacturer, the make and model and any other information to assist the United Nations in reviewing the application and making a comparison with other similar equipment. This comparison and assessment is necessary to make a recommendation for approval of a "special case" fair market value and monthly reimbursement. Please provide a picture.

2. The following information is provided to assist the United Nations in calculating a (wet and/or dry lease) rate(s):

Wet and dry lease requests

Generic fair market value: ____________________ [currency]

This amount takes into consideration the initial purchase price, major capital improvements, a factor to recognize the effects of inflation and a factor to discount prior use.[1]

Estimated useful life in years (based on normal operations in home country): ___

Wet lease requests only

Estimated monthly maintenance costs: ________________ [currency]

This figure is to be based on the spares, contracted repair, third and fourth line maintenance and the estimated monthly cost of petrol, oil and lubricants required to keep the item operational to the specified standards and return the item to operational condition upon return from the mission area. The cost of personnel involved in the first and second line maintenance is excluded from the figure as these are reimbursed under the General Assembly approved troop cost. This estimate is based on normal operations.

Estimated monthly use: _____________ [kilometres, miles or hours]

This data is required only when seeking wet lease reimbursement for special case vehicles or equipment requiring petrol, oil and lubricants. This factor will be used to ensure the estimated monthly maintenance and estimated monthly petrol, oil and lubricants use reported above are based on a similar activity rate to the estimate prepared for the mission area.

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.C, para. 1 (a).

Chapter 6

Procedures for reimbursement for loss or damage of contingent-owned equipment

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No-fault incidents

1. A no-fault incident is defined as an incident resulting from a mishap that is not attributable to wilful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of an operator/custodian of equipment. This includes, inter alia, vehicle accidents and thefts.[1]

2. The wet lease/dry lease rates include a no-fault factor to cover loss of or damage to equipment in a no-fault incident. There is no additional reimbursement and no other claims are receivable in case of equipment loss or damage in such incidents.[2]

3. The United Nations does not assume additional financial responsibilities resulting either from the inability to make payments for contingent-owned equipment owing to lack of funding or from "no-fault" losses when an insurance factor has been included in the usage charge agreed to in the MOU with the troop/police contributor.[3]

Loss, damage or injury in transit

4. Liability for loss or damage during transportation will be assumed by the party arranging the transportation.[4] Transportation means all transportation arrangements along the consignment route arranged by the United Nations.[5]

5. Loss or damage incurred during transportation are reimbursable only when significant damage occurs to COE during transportation arranged by the United Nations. Significant damage is defined as damage where the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value (GFMV) of the item of equipment.[6]

Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor

6. Major equipment can be provided to the United Nations by one troop/police contributor to be used, at the request of the United Nations, by another troop/police contributor. In these cases, the following principles will apply:[7]

(a) Adequate training is necessary to ensure that a user is qualified to operate unique major equipment such as armoured personnel carriers. The United Nations will be responsible for ensuring that this training is conducted and providing funding for the training. The arrangements to provide and conduct this training are to be negotiated among the United Nations, the troop/police contributor providing the major equipment and the troop/police contributor using the major equipment. The results of the negotiation are to be reflected in the respective MOUs;

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix VI, para. 1.

[2] Ibid., appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).

[3] A/53/465, para. 53 (c), A/53/944, para. 28 and General Assembly resolution 54/194, para. 6.

[4] A/C.5/49/66, para. 50 and A/C.5/52/39, para. 68 (a).

[5] A/C.5/52/39, annex, para. 68 (a) and (b).

[6] Ibid., para. 68 (c).

[7] A/C.5/55/39, para. 50.

(b) Major equipment provided to a United Nations peacekeeping mission by a troop/police contributor and used by another troop/police contributor shall be treated with due diligence. The user troop/police contributor shall be responsible for reimbursing the providing troop/police contributor, through the United Nations, for any damage that may occur, whether as a result of wilful misconduct, gross negligence or negligence by personnel of the user troop/police contributor;

(c) Any incident involving damage shall be investigated and processed according to the application of United Nations rules and regulations;

(d) The above-mentioned principles and procedures shall be taken into account by the Secretariat when establishing or amending MOUs between the United Nations and troop/police contributors.

Hostile action or forced abandonment

7. **Hostile action** is defined as an incident of short or sustained duration resulting from the action(s) of one or more belligerents that has a direct and significant hostile impact on the personnel and/or equipment of a troop/police contributor. A single hostile action may be characterized when different activities can be related to each other by means of time, place or tactical/strategic considerations, as acknowledged by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner.[8]

8. **Forced abandonment** is defined as actions resulting from a decision approved by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner or his authorized representative or a provision in the rules of engagement which results in the loss of custody and control of equipment and supplies.[9]

9. Troop/police contributors are responsible for major equipment loss or damage resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment when the collective value for loss or damage is less than the threshold value of $250,000. For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of a single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations will assume liability for each and every item of major equipment whose generic fair market value equals or exceeds $250,000 or for the major equipment lost or damaged when the collective generic fair market value of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000. No upper limit should be placed on justified claims.[10]

10. When a troop/police contributor submits a claim for loss or damage in excess of $250,000, the method of calculation is the generic fair market value approved by the General Assembly, less the equipment use charge, i.e., dry lease rate and any other environmental and intensified operational use payment made by the United Nations for that equipment.[11]

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[8] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix VI, para. 2.

[9] Ibid., para. 3.

[10] A/C.5/52/39, para. 66 (a) and (b).

[11] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (b) (v).

11. A troop/police contributor cannot file claims against the United Nations for loss or damage to spare parts, minor equipment and consumables. These are covered either by the mission-approved hostile action/abandonment factor, which is applied to the spare parts component of the wet lease as well as the self-sustainment rates[12] and/or by the no-fault incident factor, included in the dry/wet lease rates.

12. When equipment is provided under a wet lease arrangement, the method of calculation for damage shall be the reasonable cost of repair. Equipment that has suffered damage will be considered a total loss when the cost of repair exceeds 75 per cent of the generic fair market value.[13]

13. A mission-approved hostile action/forced abandonment factor determined by the technical survey team at the initiation of the mission is applied to each category of the self-sustainment rates and to the spares element (or one half) of the estimated maintenance rate of the wet lease rate and is not to exceed 5 per cent of the rates.[14] This factor is intended to compensate troop/police contributors for potential loss and damage below the value of $250,000. The same factor will apply to all troop/police contributors in the mission area, and will be indicated in the MOU between the United Nations and each respective troop/police contributor.

14. The procedures for determining this factor are included in chapter 7.

Wilful misconduct or negligence

15. The United Nations has no responsibility for reimbursement where loss and damage is due to wilful misconduct or negligence by members of the troop/police contributor as determined by a board of inquiry convened by a duly authorized personnel of the United Nations, the report of which has been approved by the responsible United Nations official.[15]

16. In applying the term "gross negligence", consideration will be given, as appropriate, to the criteria set out in the legal opinion of 30 June 1981, including its attachment, published in the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook 1981*, pages 165 and 166.[16]

Special case equipment

17. For special case equipment not currently incorporated into the wet and dry lease system, special arrangements between the United Nations and the country will apply.[17] The no-fault incident factor for special cases will be the same as items of a similar type for which wet and dry lease rates have been promulgated.[18]

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[12] Ibid., para. 47 (a) and ibid., appendix I.A, para. 2 (f).

[13] Ibid., annex, para. 47 (b) (vi).

[14] Ibid., para. 47 (b) (vii).

[15] Ibid., annex, para. 47 (c).

[16] Office of Legal Affairs memorandum dated 15 November 2000, attachment 2, para. 2.

[17] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 47 (a).

[18] Ibid., appendix I.C, para. 2.

18. Unless special negotiated arrangements have been stated in the MOU, loss or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as other major equipment. At the time of the arrangements being made for special equipment, the value of the equipment and the lease rate will be determined and indicated in the MOU.

19. Aircraft and vessels are not covered in the COE Manual, but continue to be the subject of negotiations and arrangements via letters of assist.

Reporting loss or damage

20. Upon the occurrence of loss or damage of major equipment resulting from hostile action or forced abandonment whose aggregate value equals or exceeds $250,000, contingents are to submit a report to the Director/Chief, Mission Support of the mission detailing the circumstances and include a listing of the major equipment lost or damaged. The Director/Chief, Mission Support or his delegated representative shall, with the assistance of the Force Commander, verify the report and investigate the circumstances. The mission shall immediately advise United Nations Headquarters (Department of Field Support/Field Budget and Finance Division) of any such occurrences.

21. Troop/police contributors incurring loss or damage of major equipment as a result of hostile action/forced abandonment are to submit a claim to United Nations Headquarters listing the major equipment lost or damaged. Missions are to provide copies of investigations and boards of inquiry reports into the loss or damage of major equipment belonging to troop/police contributors as a result of hostile action/forced abandonment to Headquarters.[19] The value of the loss or damage and reimbursement shall be calculated as indicated above.

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[19] A/C.5/68/22, para. 116 (c).

Chapter 7

Procedures for determining mission factors

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Chapter 7

General

1. Mission factors are increments to the reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment (minor equipment and consumables) to compensate troop/police contributors for specific conditions prevailing in the area of responsibilities that cause unusual wear and tear, shorter life of equipment, increased maintenance costs and/or risk of damage and loss to the equipment. Increments are included in mission budgets developed after a technical survey.[1] Mission factors are applicable to all contingents in a mission area, and subject to review should circumstances change.[2] Compensation for costs borne by troop/police contributors in those circumstances would be limited to the rates set for that mission. Note that such increments would be proposed only under conditions of significant anticipated additional costs to a contingent. Three mission factors have been defined as follows:[3]

(a) An extreme environmental factor not to exceed 5 per cent of the wet/dry lease rate and the self-sustainment. A specific factor is to be recommended by the initial United Nations technical survey team for approval taking into account elements such as extreme mountainous, climatic and terrain conditions;

(b) An intensity of operations factor not to exceed 5 per cent of the wet/dry lease rate and the self-sustainment. A specific factor is to be recommended by the initial United Nations technical survey team for approval taking into account elements such as the scope of the task assigned, the length of logistics chains, the non-availability of commercial repair and support facilities and other operational hazards and conditions;

(c) A hostile/forced abandonment factor not to exceed 5 per cent of the spares element of the wet lease rate (or half of the estimated monthly maintenance cost when the spares cost cannot be calculated separately)[4] and the self-sustainment to compensate for the cost of losses borne by contingents for minor equipment, spare parts and consumables.[5]

2. The mission factors may be determined by the technical survey team and should be reviewed during different phases of the mission. The factors are subject to change depending on changes to the mission mandate and the prevailing conditions in the mission area, and should be reviewed at least once every three years. Whenever a review is conducted, due consideration should be given to the suitability of assigning different mission factors for specific geographic areas within a mission or consolidating geographic areas for which different mission factors were previously assigned. The United Nations or troop/police contributors can request a review of the mission factors whenever the conditions in the mission have changed sufficiently to warrant a review. Different mission factors may be calculated and applied to different geographic areas within a mission area, if recommended.[6]

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 49.

[2] A/C.5/52/39, para. 69, and A/53/944, para. 17.

[3] A/C.5/49/70, annex, paras. 49 (a) and (b); ibid., appendix II.B, note a (a); and ibid., appendix II.C, paras. 4 (a) and (b); and A/C.5/49/70, ibid., para. 34.

[4] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix II.C para. 4 (a).

[5] Ibid., annex, para. 33 (b).

[6] A/C.5/52/39, paras. 69 (a) and (b); A/53/944, para. 17; and A/C.5/68/22 para. 108 (a) (iii).

3. If a natural disaster occurs in a mission area, it is the responsibility of the United Nations to determine the extent of the natural disaster in whole or in part. Thereafter, as circumstances permit, the United Nations shall make an assessment of the situation and review the factors and sub-factors to be re-evaluated in accordance with the conditions, within the limits of the existing mission factors ceilings. The possible changes in the factors of the mission will be temporary and will be maintained during the period that the United Nations recognizes the significant changed circumstances. Reimbursement due to the re-evaluation of the mission factors will be paid for the period for which the United Nations determines the changed circumstances exist.[7]

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[7] A/C.5/65/16, para. 132.

Annex A

Decision sheet to calculate extreme environmental conditions in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area or country	Day/month/year
		/ /

1. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining environmental condition factors in mission areas, which are introduced to compensate troop/police-contributing countries for the impact of exceptional and extreme conditions which result in shorter equipment life and increased maintenance costs. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the wet/dry lease rate and the self-sustainment rates.

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission together with the decision sheet for evaluating the factor for intensified operational conditions, and the decision sheet for evaluating the factor to compensate for hostile action or forced abandonment.

3. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the military/police adviser and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the MOU.

4. Although the elements cannot be totally assessed objectively, some assistance to this effect is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common judgement to complete this evaluation.

2. Elements

5. The following conditions which might contribute to premature wear and tear of the equipment and increased maintenance costs are to be analysed:

A. Terrain profile

6. The following terrain profiles have been identified for consideration in this mission factor:

(a) **Mountainous**: If the terrain can be characterized as rough mountains, i.e. steep gorges, peaks and substantial rock outcrop, allocate points for the difference in altitude between the base camps and the average elevation of the outposts. If not applicable, put zero.

A. Average change in elevation	
Less than 800 metres	0
800 to 1 600 metres	1
1 600 to 2 400 metres	2
Over 2 400 metres	3

B. Percentage of area of responsibility affected	
Small portion (10-29%)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30-49%)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50-69%)	2
Majority of area of responsibility (70-100%)	1

Divide the points in A with the points in B for the extension of the mountainous area as portion of the area of responsibility.

Result (with one decimal): ______

(b) **Desert conditions**: If the terrain can be characterized as desert, loose sand and sharp rocks are the main factors of the terrain profile. One method of assessing these factors is to allocate points for trafficability based on average speed with off-road type vehicles. If not applicable, put zero.

A. Average speed of travel	
Less than 10 kilometres/hour	3
10 to 15 kilometres/hour	2
15 to 25 kilometres/hour	1
Over 25 kilometres/hour	0

B. Percentage of area of responsibility affected	
Small portion (10-29%)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30-49%)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50-69%)	2
Majority of area of responsibility (70-100%)	1

Divide the points in A with the points in B for the extension of the desert area as portion of the area of responsibility.

Result (with one decimal): ______

(c) **Swampy, jungle and comparable conditions**. If the terrain is characterized as densely covered by swamps, jungle or terrain of comparable difficulty, and the area will have to be negotiated by patrols and resupply traffic, allocate 4 points and divide by the points allocated for the percentage of the area of responsibility under such conditions as below. If not applicable, put zero.[1]

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[1] A/C.5/68/22, para. 108 (a) (i).

Percentage of area of responsibility	
Small portion (10-29%)	4
Substantial, but less than half (20-49%)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50-69%)	2
Majority of area of responsibility (70-100%)	1

Result (with one decimal): ______

Total terrain profile ______

B. Climatic conditions

7. Out of the many possible climatic subgroups, the following have been singled out as warranting consideration for inclusion in the extreme environmental conditions factor.

8. If the mission area is subject to the subgroups below, allocate points within the allowed range for compatibility with the subgroup of the actual average daily high or low temperature, humidity or rainfall and months of duration. If not applicable, put zero.

(a) **Extreme**:

(i) *Tropical equatorial climate*: Temperature — average daily high 29 degrees Celsius or above all 12 months of the year. Humidity — average morning humidity 80 per cent or more, or average precipitation over 100 millimetres, all 12 months of the year;

or

(ii) *Tundra climate*: Temperature — average daily low under minus 10 degrees Celsius for each of the coldest five months.

(b) **Substantial**:

Tropical monsoon climate: Temperature — average daily high of 29 degrees Celsius or more all 12 months of the year. Humidity — average morning humidity 80 per cent or more, or average daily precipitation over 100 millimetres for five to six months of the year.

(c) **Moderate**:

Tropical dry climate: Temperature — average daily high 25 to 40 degrees Celsius over the year. Precipitation — a maximum of three months with over 50 millimetres average monthly precipitation.

Climatic conditions	
Extreme Tropical equatorial or tundra climate	3
Substantial Tropical monsoon climate	2
Moderate Tropical dry climate	1

C. Road conditions

9. If roads, bridges or ferries are especially poor and impeding communications between base camps and resupply points, allocate points for main plus secondary roads as follows. If not applicable, put zero.

1. Main road conditions	
Few hardened main roads/bridges	1
Few dirt main roads/ferries	2
No main roads	3

plus

2. Secondary road conditions	
Several secondary dirt roads	0
Very few secondary dirt roads	1

10. Divide the sum of these points with points for the extension of the area with poor roads as portion of the area of responsibility.

3. Percentage of the area of responsibility	
Small portion (10-29%)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30-49%)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50-69%)	2
Majority of the area of responsibility (70-100%)	1

Result (with one decimal): ______

3. Summary

Factors	*Points allocated*
A. Terrain profile (max. 10 points)	
B. Climatic conditions (max. 3 points)	
C. Road conditions (max. 4 points)	
Total	

11. The environment factor, in percentage points, equals the total points divided by 3.4, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The percentage is to be rounded off to one decimal (i.e., 4.1 per cent).

%

Annex B

Decision sheet to calculate hostile action/forced abandonment factor in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area or country	Day/month/year
		/ /

1. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining a factor in mission areas which is introduced to compensate troop/police-contributing countries for the impact of hostile action or forced abandonment. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the spares element of the wet lease rate (or half of the estimated monthly maintenance cost when the spares cost cannot be calculated separately)[1] and the self-sustainment rates to compensate for the costs of losses borne by contingents for minor equipment, spare parts and consumables.[2]

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission together with the decision sheet for evaluating the factor for intensified operational conditions, and the decision sheet for evaluating the factor to compensate for extreme environmental conditions.

3. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the military adviser/political adviser and to the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support for review and approval. The resulting factor is to be indicated in the MOU to be signed with the respective troop/police contributor.

4. Although the elements cannot be totally assessed objectively, some assistance to this effect is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common sense to complete this evaluation. When assessing the risk for hostile action and potential forced abandonment, the standards of the traditional chapter VI peacekeeping operations must be kept in mind.

2. Elements

A. Criminal activities, such as theft and robbery

5. Occasional cases of theft occur in mission areas. If, however, criminal activities such as theft or robbery are frequent, allocate points as follows. If not applicable, put zero.

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[1] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.C, para. 4 (a).

[2] Ibid., annex, para. 33 (b).

Is there an effective national police force to control criminal activities? If no, allocate	2
Will or has disarmament of factions taken place? If no, allocate	1
Is there acceptance by the local authorities of banditry? If yes, allocate	2
Is there a frequent occurrence of banditry involving other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations? If yes, allocate	3
Total	

B. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by identified factions or combatants participating in the peace process

6. In a traditional peacekeeping operation the parties have agreed to settle disputes without the use of force. However, they are not always able to keep this obligation, and some outbursts of violence are expected because the parties are or are perceived to be provoked. Factions within the parties or local warlords might retain armed elements not controlled by the parties signing the peace agreement. Threats to United Nations peacekeepers might increase if the parties have the habit of using weapons, such as artillery or home-made rockets, indiscriminately or if they often seek increased protection by taking up positions close to United Nations observation posts.

Are the combatants equipped with sufficient heavy weapons such as mortars, medium to heavy machine guns to inflict damage to United Nations equipment and facilities? Allocate points as follows:	
Few heavy weapons and not in range of United Nations forces	1
Some heavy weapons but not normally in range of United Nations forces	2
Well equipped with heavy weapons but not in range of United Nations forces	2
Well equipped with heavy weapons and in range of United Nations forces	3
Are the combatants committed to a lasting peace? If no, allocate	1
Is there a history of disintegration of ceasefire or peace agreements? If yes, allocate	3
Have there been officially sanctioned and frequent attacks on other United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations? If yes, allocate	3
Total	

C. Distribution of uncontrolled or unmapped minefields

7. Mines are one of the main threats in missions areas where fighting has occurred. These weapons are normally laid without proper registration and markings. If so, allocate points as follows. If not applicable, put zero.

Few mines posing no immediate threat to the mission	1
Main and secondary roads not mined, but field and open areas are mined	1
Main roads and secondary areas are suspected of being mined	3
Heavy demining is required to secure the area	3
Total	

D. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions or by individuals or groups other than peace process participants[2]

8. Operating in an increasingly complex security environment, the United Nations peacekeepers are now exposed to threats from more diverse sources. Individuals or groups identified by the United Nations and/or groups not party to the peace process and who are often unidentified, who employ hostile/terrorist methods in the area of operations or other regions of the host nation, might seek to attack civilians or targets of international organizations like the United Nations, constituting threats to United Nations peacekeeping assets.

Is there a presence of the aforementioned individuals or groups in host nation outside the area of operations? If yes, allocate	1
Is there a presence of the aforementioned individuals or groups within the area of operations? If yes, allocate	2
Has there been indiscriminate hostile action against civilians by the aforementioned individuals or groups in regions of the host nation outside the area of operations? If yes, allocate	1
Has there been indiscriminate hostile action against civilians by the aforementioned individuals or groups in regions of the host nation within the area of operations? If yes, allocate	2
Has there been hostile action by the aforementioned individuals or groups on NGOs and/or international organizations other than the United Nations in the host nation? If yes, allocate	2
Has there been hostile action by the aforementioned individuals or groups on United Nations personnel and agencies in the host nation? If yes, allocate	3
Total	

3. Summary

9. Enter the points allocated above in this summary table.

Factor	*Maximum*	*Points allocated*
Criminal activities	8	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by identified factions or combatants participating in the peace process	10	
Distribution of uncontrolled or unmapped mines	6	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions, or by individuals or groups other than peace process participants	11	
	Total	

10. The hostile action/forced abandonment factor in per cent equals the total points divided by 7, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The percentage is to be rounded off to one decimal (4.1 per cent).

Hostile action/forced abandonment factor:

Hostile action/forced abandonment factor: %

Annex C

Decision sheet to calculate intensified operational conditions in a mission area

Evaluator (rank, name)	Mission area or country	Day/month/year
		/ /

1. General

1. The purpose of this decision sheet is to assist the evaluator in determining an intensity of operations factor in mission areas, which is introduced to compensate troop/police-contributing countries for the impact of exceptional and extreme conditions which result in shorter equipment life and increased maintenance costs. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the wet/dry lease rates and the self-sustainment rates.

2. This decision sheet is to be used by the technical survey team visiting the peacekeeping area at the beginning of a mission, together with the decision sheet for evaluating the factor for extreme environmental conditions, and the decision sheet for evaluating the factor for hostile action or forced abandonment.

3. Upon returning from the survey mission, the technical survey team is to submit this report to the military adviser/political adviser and to the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support for review and approval. This resulting factor is to be indicated in the MOU.

4. Although the elements cannot be totally assessed objectively, some assistance to this effect is provided. The evaluator will also have to base the assessment on military experience and common sense to complete this evaluation.

2. Elements

5. The following conditions which might contribute to premature wear and tear of the equipment and increased maintenance costs are to be analysed:

A. Size of area of responsibility

6. The average battalion/unit in a peacekeeping mission is given an area of responsibility within which it is deployed in company and platoon size camps. If the unit has been given intensive tasks, e.g., controlling a ceasefire between two opposing parties, it will also be deployed in a line of observation and squad size checkpoints.

7. Allocate points if the area of responsibility for the average battalion size unit is significantly larger than a normal area which for a unit with intensive tasks is assessed to be not more than 1,000 square kilometres and for units with extensive tasks, e.g., monitoring a peace agreement, is assessed to be not more than 10,000 square kilometres. If not applicable, put zero.

Area of responsibility is 2-4 times the normal maximum size	2
Area of responsibility is 5 times the normal maximum size or more	4

Allocation

B. Length of logistics chains

8. The resupply of battalions/units will normally be performed by logistic units provided by the mission. When contingents, in exceptional situations, will have to haul the resupply themselves, and this is performed over significantly longer distances than normal, this would qualify for inclusion in the intensity operational usage factor.

9. If the battalions/units with own means have to haul major parts of their resupply over a distance significantly longer than the normal 100 kilometres, allocate points as follows. If not applicable, put zero.

Average distance of travel	
Distance to base 200-300 kilometres	1
Distance 300-500 kilometres	2
Distance 500-800 kilometres	3
Distance greater than 800 kilometres	4

10. If the battalions/units only have to haul parts of their resupply, divide these points with the point allocated for the percentage of resupply hauled.

Percentage of supplies hauled	
Small portion (10-29 per cent)	4
Substantial, but less than half (30-49 per cent)	3
Substantial, and more than half (50-69 per cent)	2
Majority of supply (70-100 per cent)	1

Result (with one decimal): ______

C. Infrastructure

11. Normally you would expect to find available fixed structures to be acquired for repair workshops, storage and headquarters in the area of responsibility. If such facilities are scarce allocate points as follows.

Availability of infrastructure	
Sufficient facilities	0
Few facilities located outside battalion area of responsibility	2
Sufficient fixed structures but without technical support such as electricity, oil drain, cranes, etc.	2
Few fixed structures but without technical support	3
No fixed structures	4

Result (with one decimal): ______

3. Summary

12. Enter the points allocated above in this summary table and correct the figures if required as the resulting factor cannot exceed 5 per cent.

Factor	*Points allocated*
A. Size of area of responsibility (maximum 4 points)	
B. Length of logistics chain (maximum 4 points)	
C. Availability of infrastructure (maximum 4 points)	
Total	

13. The intensified operational conditions factor (in per cent) equals the total points divided by 2.4, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The percentage is to be rounded off to one decimal (i.e., 3.6 per cent).

%

Annex D

Example of calculation of mission factor

Contingent-owned equipment

Environmental condition factor	Applies to whole basic rate (dry and wet lease rates)	
Intensity of operations factor	Applies to whole basic rate (dry and wet lease rates)	
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	Applies to half of the maintenance rate (wet and maintenance only)	A/C.5/49/70, para. 46 (c),
Incremental transportation factor*	Applies to maintenance rate only (wet and maintenance only)	and ibid., annex; 20 July 1995 Appendix I.C, para. 4 (a) and (b)

*Compensates for the length of logistics chain for transportation of spare parts resupply.

1 nautical mile = 1.85 kilometres

1 statute mile = 1.61 kilometres

First 800 kilometres or 500 miles to be subtracted; then divided by 800 kilometres (or 500 miles).

Take the integer (only complete 800 kilometres or 500 miles) of the result and times 0.25. This is the percentage to be used as the incremental transportation factor.

Note:

The incremental transportation factor is **not** a mission factor, however it is listed here to show the calculation methodology.

Self-sustainment

1. Incremental transportation factor does not apply to self-sustainment.
2. Environmental condition factor, intensity of operations factor and hostile action factor added together applies to the whole basic rate.

Example: MINURSO/Sweden

Contingent-owned equipment

	Maintenance rate (I)	*Monthly rate (no factor)*		*Mission factor (percentage)*[a]				*Monthly factor rate***	*Monthly rate with factor*	*Quantity*	*Total monthly reimbursement*
		Dry	*Wet (II)*	*Env (III)*	*Int (IV)*	*Hos (V)*	*Inc* (VI)*				
Containers:									$773		$1 546
Workshop container	$146	$590	$736	1.50	3.20	1.30	1	$37		2	

(4 721 - 800)/800 =

* Calculation of transportation factor: 4.90125 4 x 0.25 = 1 1% for incremental transportation factor

(1/2 x I x V) + I x VI + II x III + II

** Calculation of monthly factor rate: x IV

Self-sustainment

	Monthly rate (no factor) (I)	*Mission factor (percentage)*[a]				*Monthly factor rate**	*Monthly rate with factor*	*Number of personnel*	*Total monthly reimbursement*
		Env (II)	*Int (III)*	*Hos (IV)*	*Inc*				
Identification	$1.20	1.50	3.20	1.30	N/A	$0.07	$1.27	50	$63.5

* Calculation of monthly factor rate: I x (II + III + IV)

[a] Env = Environmental condition factor.
Int = Intensity of operations factor.
Hos = Hostile action/forced abandonment factor.
Inc = Incremental transportation factor.

Chapter 8

Reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment

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Introduction

1. The tables included in the present chapter show the rates approved by the General Assembly as presented in Phase III Working Group recommendations (A/C.5/49/70, dated 20 July 1995), amended to incorporate the rate increases and changes/additions of major equipment recommended by post-Phase V Working Group as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/274 of 14 June 2001, additional major equipment recommended by the 2004 Working Group on COE in its report (A/C.5/58/37, dated 19 April 2004) and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/298 of 22 June 2005, the rate changes and additional major equipment recommended by the 2008 Working Group on COE (A/C.5/62/26, dated 14 March 2008) and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/252 of 20 June 2008 and the rate changes and additional major equipment recommended by the 2011 COE Working Group (A/C.5/65/16, dated 2 March 2011) and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/292 of 26 August 2011. Reimbursement rates for major equipment wet and dry leases, self-sustainment rates and related provisions for loss and damage, extreme environmental conditions, intensity of operations and hostile/forced abandonment conditions are to be reviewed on a triennial[1] basis.

2. The reimbursement payable will be adjusted when equipment listed in the MOU is taken out of service or returned to the home country, except when equipment is rotated at the troop/police contributors' expense to meet the national requirement and is being replaced by equipment of the same type. When the contingent fails to meet the operational standards, reimbursement for self-sufficiency may be reduced accordingly.

Major equipment and related minor equipment/consumables

3. Reimbursement for major equipment is based on the concepts of dry lease and wet lease which are defined as follows:

(a) *Dry lease*. A contingent-owned equipment reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor provides equipment to a peacekeeping mission and the United Nations assumes responsibility for maintaining the equipment (or arranging with a third party for maintenance of the equipment). Under the dry lease, costs associated with categories of deployed minor equipment are reimbursable. Dry lease equipment may be operated either by the equipment-owning country or another country. The contractual relationship is between the United Nations and the equipment-owning country and/or the United Nations and the equipment-operating country;[2]

(b) *Wet lease*. A contingent-owned equipment reimbursement system where the troop/police contributor assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting deployed major and minor items of equipment.

4. The reimbursement rates are based on the generic fair market value (GFMV) of major equipment. The GFMV is defined as equipment valuation for

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[1] A/C.5/54/49, para. 26.

[2] A/C.5/49/66, annex II, para. 4.

reimbursement purposes. It is computed as the initial purchase price plus any major capital improvements, adjusted for inflation and discounted for any prior usage; or the replacement value, whichever is less. The GFMV includes all issue items associated with the equipment in the performance of its operational role.

5. If equipment has been provided by one country but, at the request of the United Nations, is used by another country, the general concepts of the wet/dry lease continue to apply and the United Nations will be responsible for the equipment until its return to the providing country. However, reimbursement for the contingent-owned equipment would be arranged by a trilateral or bilateral MOU between the United Nations and the using country and/or the providing country.[3] In these instances, under a wet lease arrangement a providing country has a responsibility to maintain 90 per cent operational serviceability. When the total number of operationally serviceable vehicles is less than 90 per cent of the quantity authorized in the MOU, the reimbursement will be reduced accordingly,[4] as is the case in instances where a country provides major equipment for its own usage.[5]

6. The monthly dry lease rate is calculated as follows: (GFMV divided by estimated useful life and divided by 12) plus (GFMV multiplied by no-fault incident factor divided by 12).[6]

7. The components of the modular wet lease system include all four elements as follows:[7]

(a) *Equipment usage charge* (i.e., dry lease);

(b) *Spare parts*. An average cost associated with the use of repair parts to support the equipment is added to the equipment usage charge. This cost includes an incremental transportation factor, based on distance zone modules, to account for costs associated with maintaining a spare parts inventory in the mission area and transporting spare parts into the mission area;

(c) *Maintenance*. An average cost associated with maintaining the equipment in the mission area to the standards established by the United Nations, regardless of the means used by the contingent to provide this service, is added to the equipment usage charge. This includes a factor for periodic repair and overhaul and for the provision of test equipment, tools and consumables, but is exclusive of the costs of contingent military personnel for whom reimbursement is provided in General Assembly resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991. The maintenance costs for dry lease vehicles should not exceed the associated maintenance rates under a wet lease. If this situation occurs, an initial assessment will determine if the cost overrun is attributable to environmental or operational factors. If this is not the case, the United Nations may reduce the dry lease reimbursement rate accordingly;[8]

(d) *Related minor equipment*. An average cost associated with minor equipment necessary to support the major equipment, but not reimbursed under another category, is also added to the equipment usage charge. This includes a factor to account for potential loss or damage;

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[3] Ibid., annex, para. 49.

[4] A/C.5/55/39, para. 42.

[5] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 23.

[6] Ibid., appendix II.B, notes a (b).

[7] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (c), and paras. 20 (a)-(c).

[8] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 26.

8. When the United Nations cannot provide petrol, oil and lubricants, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed at standard monthly rates as approved by the General Assembly or through a letter of assist for special case equipment.[9]

9. When the United Nations provides a component of support under the wet lease system, the contributing country is not entitled to reimbursement for that specific component.[10]

10. In the event a troop/police contributor is requested to provide a specialist unit for unique or force-level tasks that exceed standard equipment usage rates, a bilateral MOU may be required between the troop/police contributor and the United Nations. The MOU may set a new reimbursement rate, even if a specific piece of major equipment has already been given a standard rate.[11]

11. Where a contingent is employing major equipment for self-sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement.[12] There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications, medical, engineering on a force level in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment,[13] whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the overall self-sufficiency cost base.[14]

12. Reimbursement is limited to those items of major equipment (including associated minor equipment and consumables) specifically agreed to by the United Nations. Should a contingent provide less major equipment or self-sustainment than that stipulated in the MOU, the reimbursement to the troop/police contributor will be adjusted accordingly. Additional items deployed by contingents are not reimbursable unless authorized through additional negotiations between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor or as covered under extraordinary charges in the MOU between the United Nations and the troop/police contributor prior to deployment of the equipment.[15] The United Nations undertakes to provide self-sustainment services and related minor equipment as negotiated in the MOU.

13. Upon withdrawal of a contingent, a plan is to be developed to coordinate the timely departure of troop/police contingents and equipment following the cessation of operations. Troop/police reimbursements will continue at full rates until departure in accordance with the drawdown plan. Reimbursement for major equipment leases will be at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the MOU, until the equipment departure date.[16]

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[9] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 21, and A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.B.

[10] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (d).

[11] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I, para. 2 (g).

[12] A/C.5/52/39, para. 77, and A/C.5/49/70, annex, para. 15.

[13] A/C.5/49/70, annex, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[14] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex III, para. 6.

[15] A/C.5/49/66, annex, para. 46 (a)

[16] A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.

Chapter 8

Self-sustainment

14. Where a contingent is employing major equipment in providing sustainment support, the applicable troop/police contributor is not entitled to major equipment reimbursement, but only to the applicable self-sustainment reimbursement.[17] There may be instances where a troop/police contributor provides services such as communications, engineering on a force level in which case there may be an entitlement to reimbursement for major equipment[18] whereas the same items at the unit level would be considered as minor equipment and incorporated into the overall self-sufficiency cost base.[19]

15. Should a contingent receive self-sustainment services from another contingent, the self-sustainment rates will be paid to the contingent providing the services.

16. Upon mission drawdown, a plan is to be developed to coordinate the timely departure of troop/police contingents and equipment following the cessation of operations and termination of a mission. Troop/police reimbursements will continue at full rates until departure in accordance with the drawdown plan. Reimbursement for self-sustainment rates will be reimbursed at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in the MOU and will be calculated based on the actual remaining deployed troop/police strengths until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.[20] In the case of a contingent being required (if mutually agreed upon) to change location of any base camp (unit or sub-unit level) due to an operational or logistics/administrative requirement, the troop- or police-contributing country may submit a claim to the United Nations for reimbursement of the extra and reasonable costs to reinstall the self-sustainment services under its responsibility (e.g., accommodation, tentage, field defence stores, Internet, catering, etc.).[21]

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[17] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, para. 15, and A/C.5/52/39, para. 77.

[18] A/C.5/49/70, annex, appendix I.A, paras. 3, 8 and 10.

[19] A/C.5/49/66, annex, annex III, para. 6.

[20] A/C.5/52/39, para. 70.

[21] A/C.5/65/16, para 122 (b).

Annex A

Reimbursement rates for major equipment for dry or wet lease[a]

(United States dollars)

Category of equipment	***Generic fair market value***	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Communications equipment							
VHF/UHF-FM transceivers							
Air-ground base station transceivers AM/FM	**33 647**	7	281	406	**687**	0.2	
Microwave links	**83 278**	10	551	708	**1 259**	0.2	
Mobile stations for trunking systems	**533**	9	5	5	**10**	0.2	
Paging equipment	**2 265**	10	20	19	**39**	0.2	
Portable MTSX for trunking	**2 274**	8	20	24	**44**	0.2	
Repeaters	**3 439**	7	24	42	**66**	0.2	
VHF alarm units	**2 207**	9	12	21	**33**	0.2	
VHF multiplex channels	**51 260**	10	149	436	**585**	0.2	
HF equipment							
Antennas, log periodic — directional high power	**24 975**	24	7	91	**98**	0.2	
Base receiver, HF high power	**8 067**	7	23	97	**120**	0.2	
Base station transmitter, HF high power	**21 878**	7	38	264	**302**	0.2	
Phone patch interlink	Special case						
Satellite equipment							
Earth station — non-redundant	Special case						
Earth station — redundant	Special case						
Earth station hub	Special case						
Earth station sub-hub	Special case						
Inmarsat type A — portable earth station	**44 032**	7	33	543	**576**	0.5	
Inmarsat type M — portable earth station	**20 043**	7	30	247	**277**	0.5	
Inmarsat type C — portable earth station	**13 935**	7	24	172	**196**	0.5	
Satellite receivers/TVRO	**162 894**	9	147	1 535	**1 682**	0.2	
UPS satellite station	**527**	9	5	5	**10**	0.2	
VSAT earth station, global TX/RX	**209 334**	9	206	1 973	**2 179**	0.2	
Telephone equipment							
Telephone exchange large, 1-1,100 lines	**423 041**	15	103	2 421	**2 524**	0.2	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Telephone exchange PABX 1-100 lines	**68 226**	12	48	485	**533**	0.2	
Cryptofax	**3 403**	7	4	41	**45**	0.2	
Cyphering equipment	Special case						
Airfield support equipment							
All radars	Special case						
Approach systems/lighting	Special case						
Control tower	**4 461 885**	20	12 903	19 335	**32 238**	0.2	
Navigation systems	**1 980 429**	10	5 804	16 834	**22 638**	0.2	
Miscellaneous — communications							
Underwater communication systems	Special case						
Antenna towers	**5 270**	20	11	23	**34**	0.2	
UPS 10 kVA and up	**8 716**	10	88	74	**162**	0.2	
Electrical							
Generators — stationary and mobile							
20-30 kVA	**42 104**	12	141	310	**451**	0.5	309
31-40 kVA	**44 575**	12	183	328	**511**	0.5	432
41-50 kVA	**58 836**	12	184	433	**617**	0.5	555
51-75 kVA	**71 462**	12	197	526	**723**	0.5	771
76-100 kVA	**76 044**	12	218	560	**778**	0.5	1 080
101-150 kVA	**87 015**	12	289	619	**908**	0.2	1 543
151-200 kVA	**113 998**	15	439	652	**1 091**	0.2	2 160
201-500 kVA	**163 836**	14	548	1 003	**1 551**	0.2	3 086
Greater than 500 kVA	Special case						
Engineering equipment							
Assault boat and motor (Zodiac type)	**16 198**	8	151	175	**326**	0.5	240
Bridging boat	**175 981**	25	1 166	660	**1 826**	0.5	775
Bridging sets (Bailey or equivalent, set of 100 feet)	**465 505**	39	5 626	1 033	**6 659**	0.1	
Compactor plate	**527**	5	4	9	**13**	0.5	
Concrete cutter	**5 124**	15	77	31	**108**	0.5	
Concrete mixer machine, below 1.5 m^3	**1 844**	8	33	19	**52**	0.1	
Concrete mixer machine, above 1.5 m^3	**7 773**	10	105	68	**173**	0.5	

ategory of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Concrete vibrator	**1 447**	12	25	11	**36**	0.5	
Dewatering pumps, up to 5 HP	**1 815**	10	13	16	**29**	0.5	
Ferry boats (river crossing)	**633 400**	20	1 120	2 903	**4 023**	0.5	900
Pontoons/pontoon bridge (interior/ramp section)	**438 243**	10	647	3 835	**4 482**	0.5	
Quarry equipment, complete	Special case						
Recce (reconnaissance) boats	**31 520**	10	272	276	**548**	0.5	258
Scissor/cantilever-type bridge (up to 20 metres)	**99 632**	10	580	872	**1 452**	0.5	
Sewage treatment plant and equipment	**39 132**	15	45	234	**279**	0.5	
Survey equipment, including total station	**12 247**	15	91	73	**164**	0.5	
Survey equipment, Theodolite type	**6 703**	15	10	40	**50**	0.5	
Well drilling rig	**412 000**	20	1 710	1 888	**3 598**	0.5	200
Water pumps[b]	**5 035**	9	13	49	**62**	0.5	
Water treatment plant (reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU) or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, up to 2,000 litres per hour, storage up to 5,000 litres	**55 371**	10	378	484	**862**	0.5	
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 2,000 litres per hour, storage up to 20,000 litres	**88 016**	10	1 392	770	**2 162**	0.5	
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 7,000 litres per hour, storage up to 42,000 litres	**383 960**	10	2 799	3 360	**6 159**	0.5	
Water storage equipment							
Water storage, 5,000-7,000 litres	**1 154**	7	11	14	**25**	0.1	
Water storage, 7,001-10,000 litres	**1 621**	7	16	19	**35**	0.1	
Water storage, 10,001-12,000 litres	**1 777**	7	18	21	**39**	0.1	
Water storage, 12,001-20,000 litres	**5 117**	7	51	61	**112**	0.1	
Water storage, greater than 20,000 litres	**5 800**	7	57	70	**127**	0.1	
Logistics equipment							
Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 152,000 litres	**53 002**	10	87	464	**551**	0.5	36
Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 76,000 litres	**35 527**	10	77	311	**388**	0.5	36

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Fuel storage, under 500 litres	**2 290**	12	11	17	**28**	0.5	
Fuel storage, 501-5,000 litres	**3 013**	12	15	22	**37**	0.5	
Fuel storage, 5,001-10,000 litres	**3 622**	12	17	27	**44**	0.5	
Fuel storage, greater than 10,000 litres	**5 280**	12	19	39	**58**	0.5	
Demining and EOD equipment[c]							
Remote control bomb disposal equipment	Special case						
Metal detectors	**3 224**	5	32	54	**86**	0.1	
Mine detector (capable to measure shape or explosive content in addition to metal content)	**10 579**	5	104	177	**281**	0.1	
Bomb locator	**7 518**	5	74	126	**200**	0.1	
EOD suit — Light (minimum V50 rating of 1,000 for the chest and groin)	**6 917**	5	66	116	**182**	0.1	
EOD suit — Heavy (minimum V50 rating of 1,600 for the chest and groin)	**10 755**	5	107	180	**287**	0.1	
Demining protective helmet and visor	**204**	2	17	9	**26**	0.1	
Demining protective shoes	**508**	2	6	21	**27**	0.1	
Demining protective vest/jacket	**682**	3	6	19	**25**	0.1	
Demining protective apron/trousers	**683**	3	6	19	**25**	0.1	
Reinforced gloves (pair)	**147**	2	2	6	**8**	0.1	
Demining personal protection set[c]							
Demining protective helmet and visor	**212**	2	17	9	**26**	0.1	
Demining protective shoes	**509**	2	6	21	**27**	0.1	
Demining protective vest/jacket or demining protective apron/trousers (alternatives)	**651**	2	0	27	**27**	0.1	
Reinforced gloves (pair)	**147**	2	2	6	**8**	0.1	
Set total	**1 519**	**2**	**25**	**63**	**88**	0.1	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Riot control equipment							
Personal equipment (without gas mask) — set of 10 — applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only[d]							
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	**4 668**	2	23	196	**219**	0.5	
Helmet with visor	**3 064**	2	16	129	**145**	0.5	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	**4 654**	2	24	196	**220**	0.5	
Baton	**2 967**	2	15	125	**140**	0.5	
Without gas mask							
Set total	13 353	2	78	646	**724**	0.5	
Personal equipment (with gas mask) — set of 10 — applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only							
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	**4 668**	2	23	196	**219**	0.5	
Helmet with visor	**3 064**	2	16	129	**145**	0.5	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	**4 654**	2	24	196	**220**	0.5	
Baton	**2 967**	2	15	125	**140**	0.5	
With gas mask	**9 508**	2	49	400	**449**	0.5	
Set total	**24 861**	2	127	1 046	**1 173**	0.5	
Platoon equipment[e]							
Teargas launcher (set of 4)	**4 970**	10	24	43	**67**	0.5	
Loudspeakers (set of 3)	**378**	10	8	3	**11**	0.5	
Handheld searchlights (set of 6)	**576**	10	1	5	**6**	0.5	
Handheld metal detectors (set of 6)	**527**	5	3	9	**12**	0.5	
Flare/Signal pistol (set of 3)	**582**	5	3	10	**13**	0.5	
Taser (advanced pistol) (set of 1)	**637**	5	3	11	**14**	0.5	
Set total	**7 670**	5/10	42	81	**123**	0.5	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Other riot control equipment[b,f]							
Searchlights and generators	**3 630**	10	18	32	**50**	0.5	
Automatic (TG) grenade launcher (set of 3)	**6 397**	10	31	56	**87**	0.5	
Public address system (set)	**1 233**	10	24	11	**35**	0.5	
Military Police/Police traffic kit (set)							
Alcohol detector	**754**	5	5	13	**18**	0.5	
Laser speed gun	**1 530**	5	17	26	**43**	0.5	
Set total	**2 285**	5	22	39	**61**	0.5	
Canine Unit[b]							
Canine Unit, all types	Special case						
Aircrew kit (only for crew members)[b,g]							
Coverall (aircrew) (set of 2)	290	5	0	5	**5**	0.1	
Flight gloves	22	2	0	1	**1**	0.1	
Aircrew bag	44	3	0	1	**1**	0.1	
Flight jacket	145	4	0	3	**3**	0.1	
Flight Shoes	40	2	0	2	**2**	0.1	
Earplugs	2	n/a	0	0	**0**	0.1	
Sunglasses (aircrew)	38	3	0	1	**1**	0.1	
Flight helmet	1 100	6	0	15	**40**	0.1	
Set total	1 681	n/a	25	28	**53**	0.5	
Medical and dental[h,i]							
Level 1 hospital	**88 808**	5	444	1 488	**1 932**	0.1	
Level 2 hospital	**911 107**	5	4 556	15 261	**19 817**	0.1	
Level 3 hospital	**1 544 087**	5	7 720	25 863	**33 583**	0.1	
Laboratory only[j]	**47 657**	5	238	798	**1 036**	0.1	
Dental equipment set	**160 599**	5	803	2 690	**3 493**	0.1	
Aero-medical evacuation module	**41 853**	5	209	701	**910**	0.1	
Forward surgery module	**161 374**	5	807	2 703	**3 510**	0.1	
Gynaecology module[b]	**10 867**	5	54	182	**236**	0.1	
Orthopaedic module[b]	**57 575**	5	288	964	**1 252**	0.1	
CT-scanner[b]	Special case						

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Observation equipment							
Area equipment — observation							
Artillery locating equipment	Special case						
Ground surveillance radar/system	Special case						
Thermal imaging systems — aerial version	**133 872**	8	489	1 417	**1 906**	0.2	
Thermal imaging systems — ground version	**110 572**	8	489	1 170	**1 659**	0.2	
Personal equipment — observation							
Night observation devices — tripod mounted	**13 785**	8	21	149	**170**	0.5	
Binoculars — tripod mounted	**8 956**	10	11	78	**89**	0.5	
Accommodation equipment							
Tents for deployable squad, 8-10 personnel[b]	**3 823**	5	10	64	**74**	0.2	
Tents for deployable platoon, 35 personnel[b]	**12 914**	5	96	217	**313**	0.2	
Semi-rigid structures							
Camp unit, medium (50 persons)	**32 723**	5	126	551	**677**	0.2	
Camp unit, large (150 persons)	**627 828**	8	2 246	6 645	**8 891**	0.2	
Maintenance workshop	**31 899**	7	126	385	**511**	0.2	
Office, communications and command posts	**32 083**	7	127	387	**514**	0.2	
Warehousing and storage	**32 016**	7	126	386	**512**	0.2	
Rigid structures							
Camp unit, small (5 persons)	**5 400**	12	39	38	**77**	0.2	
Camp unit, medium (50 persons)	**80 468**	15	467	460	**927**	0.2	
Camp unit, large (150 persons)	**339 601**	15	1 958	1 943	**3 901**	0.2	
Office, communications and command posts	**20 525**	15	118	117	**235**	0.2	
Ablution facilities (50 persons)	**9 855**	10	87	84	**171**	0.2	
Containers							
Medical	Special case						
Dental	Special case						
Workshop	**62 616**	9	146	590	**736**	0.2	
Refrigeration/freezer/food storage	**35 902**	6	51	505	**556**	0.2	
Insulated storage	**49 785**	12	46	354	**400**	0.2	
Ammunition magazine (storage)	**23 542**	9	39	222	**261**	0.2	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Communications and command posts	**155 098**	12	189	1 142	**1 331**	0.5	
Other containers	**7 645**	10	7	65	**72**	0.2	
Aircraft							
All aircraft[h]	Letter of assist						
Armaments							
Crew-served machine guns (up to 10 mm)	**9 484**	25	7	36	**43**	0.5	
Crew-served machine guns (11-15 mm)	**15 749**	25	9	59	**68**	0.5	
Mortars (up to 60 mm)	**2 362**	25	4	9	**13**	0.5	
Mortars (61-82 mm)	**12 656**	25	9	47	**56**	0.5	
Mortars (83-122 mm)	**21 414**	25	13	80	**93**	0.5	
Recoilless gun	**16 887**	25	20	63	**83**	0.5	
Anti-air weapons launchers	Special case						
Anti-air missile launchers	Special case						
Anti-armour missile launchers	Special case						
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm)	**1 601**	25	10	6	**16**	0.5	
Anti-armour grenade launcher (medium, 81-100 mm)	**9 038**	24	8	35	**43**	0.5	
Howitzer light towed	Special case						
Howitzer medium towed	Special case						
Naval vessels							
All naval vessels[h]	Letter of assist						
Tanks[i]							
Main battle tank, medium (up to 50 tons)	**1 564 373**	25	4 609	5 866	**10 475**	0.5	
Main battle tank, heavy (over 50 tons)	**1 745 211**	25	5 894	6 545	**12 439**	0.5	
Tank, recovery vehicle	**1 479 351**	25	4 193	5 548	**9 741**	0.5	
All other tanks	Special case						
Armoured infantry fighting/airborne/special vehicle	Special case						

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Armoured personnel carriers — tracked[l]							
Infantry carrier — unarmed/dozer (class I)	**590 745**	25	3 723	2 215	**5 938**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — unarmed/dozer (class II)	**309 203**	25	2 091	1 160	**3 251**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (class I)	**819 443**	25	4 987	3 073	**8 060**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (class II)	**616 993**	25	4 226	2 314	**6 540**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (class III)	**379 736**	20	2 336	1 740	**4 076**	0.5	525
Missile equipped	**1 154 314**	15	6 251	6 894	**13 145**	0.5	300
Mortar	**618 038**	25	2 438	2 318	**4 756**	0.5	300
Recovery	**865 877**	24	3 062	3 367	**6 429**	0.5	375
Air defence	Special case						
Command post	**1 008 719**	25	2 698	3 615	**6 313**	0.3	150
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case						
Radar	Special case						
Ambulance rescue	**706 318**	25	3 049	2 649	**5 698**	0.5	375
Cargo	**564 314**	25	4 175	2 116	**6 291**	0.5	525
Armoured personnel carriers — wheeled[l]							
Infantry carrier — unarmed (class I)	**572 385**	25	3 199	2 385	**5 584**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — unarmed (class II)	**311 221**	24	1 701	1 340	**3 041**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — armed (class I)	**776 060**	25	4 394	3 234	**7 628**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — armed (class II)	**645 395**	25	3 675	2 689	**6 364**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — armed (class III)	**368 583**	20	2 123	1 843	**3 966**	1.0	450
Missile equipped	**1 069 194**	15	4 261	6 831	**11 092**	1.0	225
Mortar	**588 433**	24	1 954	2 534	**4 488**	1.0	225
Recovery	**656 420**	24	3 703	2 826	**6 529**	1.0	450
Air defence	Special case						
Command post	**782 262**	24	1 281	2 912	**4 193**	0.3	75
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case						
Radar	Special case						
Ambulance rescue	**577 896**	24	2 672	2 488	**5 160**	1.0	338

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Carrier — oversnow[1]							
Infantry carrier	**173 426**	15	3 090	1 036	**4 126**	0.5	105
Infantry carrier — armoured	**279 031**	20	4 508	1 279	**5 787**	0.5	263
General purpose (snowcat)	**40 891**	15	1 464	237	**1 701**	0.3	146
Missile equipped	**732 015**	12	4 763	5 266	**10 029**	0.3	60
Command post	**241 234**	15	1 319	1 400	**2 719**	0.3	30
Reconnaissance vehicles[1]							
Reconnaissance vehicle — tracked	**288 035**	22	4 058	1 211	**5 269**	0.5	438
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled up to 25 mm	**282 420**	25	4 142	1 177	**5 319**	1.0	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 25 mm and up to 50 mm	**395 616**	25	4 232	1 648	**5 880**	1.0	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 50 mm and up to 100 mm	**710 210**	25	4 835	2 959	**7 794**	1.0	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 100 mm	Special case						
Self-propelled artillery							
Light howitzer	**974 977**	30	1 538	2 790	**4 328**	0.1	45
Medium howitzer	**1 068 714**	30	1 707	3 058	**4 765**	0.1	45
Heavy howitzer	Special case						
Support vehicles (commercial pattern)							
All-terrain vehicle	**6 876**	5	5	119	**124**	0.8	1
Ambulance — truck	**61 070**	9	330	606	**936**	0.8	80
Ambulance — armoured/rescue	**160 513**	10	220	1 445	**1 665**	0.8	96
Ambulance (4 x 4)	**77 194**	8	570	856	**1 426**	0.8	80
Automobile, sedan/station wagon	**10 929**	5	119	189	**308**	0.8	120
Automobile (4 x 4)	**15 791**	8	388	175	**563**	0.8	300
Buses (12 passengers and less)	**28 518**	6	503	415	**918**	0.8	300
Buses (13-24 passengers)	**39 703**	8	742	440	**1 182**	0.8	240
Buses (greater than 24 passengers)	**136 337**	12	853	1 038	**1 891**	0.8	200
Snowmobile	**6 674**	6	5	97	**102**	0.8	1
Motorcycles	**3 479**	4	19	75	**94**	0.8	6
Truck, utility/cargo (under 1.5 tons)	**20 876**	5	243	362	**605**	0.8	240
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5-2.4 tons)	**27 272**	7	288	343	**631**	0.8	300

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5-5 tons)	**45 450**	9	333	451	**784**	0.8	360
Truck, utility/cargo (5-10 tons)	**82 653**	10	552	744	**1 296**	0.8	400
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	**128 597**	12	786	979	**1 765**	0.8	400
Truck, pallet loading	**60 527**	12	1 044	461	**1 505**	0.8	480
Truck, maintenance light	**49 359**	5	143	856	**999**	0.8	240
Truck, maintenance medium	**85 111**	8	251	943	**1 194**	0.8	150
Truck, maintenance heavy	**245 184**	12	266	1 866	**2 132**	0.8	140
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	**88 659**	12	653	675	**1 328**	0.8	504
Truck, water (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	**91 891**	12	651	699	**1 350**	0.8	504
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres)	**95 038**	12	674	723	**1 397**	0.8	504
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	**144 239**	20	172	697	**869**	0.8	100
Truck, crane heavy lift (up to 25 tons)	**204 008**	20	264	986	**1 250**	0.8	100
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	**143 532**	10	585	1 292	**1 877**	0.8	270
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	**58 071**	10	61	523	**584**	0.8	34
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	**63 017**	10	62	567	**629**	0.8	34
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	**101 837**	13	1 630	721	**2 351**	0.8	1 440
Truck, tanker (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	**102 067**	13	1 645	722	**2 367**	0.8	1 440
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	**168 393**	16	1 879	989	**2 868**	0.8	1 520
Truck, tractor	**100 816**	12	1 024	767	**1 791**	0.8	540
Truck, tractor heavy (over 50 tons cap)	**179 792**	15	691	1 119	**1 810**	0.8	1 950
Support vehicles (military pattern)							
Motorcycles	**9 012**	8	101	100	**201**	0.8	48
Ambulance	**93 559**	10	362	842	**1 204**	0.8	140
Jeep (4x4) with military radio	**40 704**	10	943	366	**1 309**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (jeep type) (under 1.5 tons)	**32 497**	10	852	292	**1 144**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5-2.4 tons)	**46 324**	10	910	417	**1 327**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)	**80 885**	11	933	667	**1 600**	0.8	360
Truck, utility/cargo (6-10 tons)	**135 958**	14	1 099	900	**1 999**	0.8	480
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	**178 545**	17	1 225	994	**2 219**	0.8	344
Truck, maintenance light	**90 355**	11	526	745	**1 271**	0.8	360
Truck, maintenance medium	**116 417**	14	718	771	**1 489**	0.8	200

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Truck, maintenance heavy	**277 534**	17	915	1 545	**2 460**	0.8	151
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	**174 456**	20	994	843	**1 837**	0.8	336
Truck, water (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	**178 438**	20	1 013	862	**1 875**	0.8	336
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres)	**177 253**	20	1 058	857	**1 915**	0.8	336
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	**145 780**	18	211	772	**983**	0.8	70
Truck, crane (10 to 24 tons)	**219 965**	20	342	1 063	**1 405**	0.8	100
Truck, crane (over 24 tons)	Special case						
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	**147 034**	18	1 535	779	**2 314**	0.8	420
Truck, recovery (greater than 5 tons)	**383 769**	18	1 822	2 033	**3 855**	0.8	300
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	**103 861**	15	150	646	**796**	0.8	70
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	**121 665**	15	148	757	**905**	0.8	70
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	**121 501**	18	981	644	**1 625**	0.8	320
Truck, tanker (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	**209 415**	18	741	1 109	**1 850**	0.8	320
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	**219 342**	18	769	1 162	**1 931**	0.8	320
Truck, tractor (up to 40 tons tow)	**139 766**	16	798	821	**1 619**	0.8	490
Truck, tractor (41 to 60 tons tow)	**160 054**	18	1 466	848	**2 314**	0.8	330
Truck, tractor (over 60 tons tow)	Special case						
Communications vehicles							
Truck, communications light	**49 770**	12	556	366	**922**	0.5	30
Truck, communications medium	Special case						
Truck, communications heavy	Special case						
Trailer, communications suite	Special case						
Mobile trunking system	Special case						
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/tactical air control post, wheeled	Special case						
Police vehicles							
Police crowd control vehicle[b]	**155 015**	20	317	749	**1 066**	0.8	80
Police armoured protected vehicle[b]	**296 096**	24	1 621	1 275	**2 896**	1.0	450
Specialized public order management vehicle[b]							
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, from 2,500 litres and up to 5,000 litres	**120 000**	20	1 148	510	**1 658**	0.1	336

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, from 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres	**170 000**	20	1 163	723	**1 886**	0.1	336
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, over 10,000 litres	**190 000**	20	1 206	808	**2 014**	0.1	336
Truck, water cannon armoured	Special case						
Engineering vehicles							
APC engineer — tracked	**693 894**	25	2 475	2 891	**5 366**	1.0	300
Bulldozer, light (D4 and 5)	**53 309**	12	1 034	375	**1 409**	0.1	348
Bulldozer, medium (D6 and 7)	**152 633**	15	1 631	861	**2 492**	0.1	540
Bulldozer, heavy (D8A)	**298 705**	19	2 094	1 335	**3 429**	0.1	570
Crane, mobile light (up to 10 tons)	**129 649**	15	518	731	**1 249**	0.1	142
Crane, mobile medium (11-24 tons)	**249 273**	15	620	1 406	**2 026**	0.1	269
Crane, mobile heavy (25-30 tons)	**322 092**	17	905	1 606	**2 511**	0.1	350
Crane, mobile heavy (over 30 tons)	Special case						
Firefighting truck	**168 042**	20	158	714	**872**	0.1	22
Front end loader, light (up to 1 cubic metre)	**59 123**	12	1 138	416	**1 554**	0.1	257
Front end loader, medium (1-2 cubic metres)	**94 644**	12	1 482	665	**2 147**	0.1	257
Front end loader, heavy (2-4 cubic metres)	**178 333**	15	1 755	1 006	**2 761**	0.1	450
Front end loader, tracked	**169 779**	12	1 444	1 193	**2 637**	0.1	582
Front end loader, special (over 4 cubic metres)	Special case						
Grader, general purpose	**142 433**	19	1 681	637	**2 318**	0.1	504
Grader, special purpose	Special case						
Mine-clearance system — vehicle mounted	Special case						
Roller, self-propelled	**105 488**	17	788	526	**1 314**	0.1	211
Roller, towed	**37 667**	15	620	212	**832**	0.1	57
Road sweeper	**98 325**	15	627	554	**1 181**	0.1	72
Sawmill, mobile	Special case						
Snowblower, truck	**200 749**	12	605	1 411	**2 016**	0.1	75
Industrial tractor light	**45 360**	12	939	319	**1 258**	0.1	282
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (civilian pattern)	**61 222**	12	692	466	**1 158**	0.8	140
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (military pattern)	**154 521**	15	625	961	**1 586**	0.8	140
Truck, dump, large (over 10 cubic metres)	**242 831**	18	1 845	1 144	**2 989**	0.1	525
Truck, folding pontoon bridge	**168 823**	18	55	796	**851**	0.1	20

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Truck, launched bridge (scissor type)	**99 064**	18	52	467	**519**	0.1	20
M2 rig, pontoon bridge	Special case						
Truck, pile driver	**49 239**	15	71	278	**349**	0.1	24
Truck, drill rig	**64 554**	15	78	364	**442**	0.1	24
Drill rig, self-propelled	**222 113**	20	695	944	**1 639**	0.1	450
Truck, sewer cleaning	**131 993**	15	91	744	**835**	0.1	110
Excavator (up to 1 cubic metre)	**104 541**	15	1 180	589	**1 769**	0.1	309
Excavator (above 1 cubic metre)	**288 125**	17	1 566	1 436	**3 002**	0.1	492
Workshops, truck, heavy engineering equipment	**124 126**	19	400	555	**955**	0.1	52
Material handling equipment							
Forklift, light (up to 1.5 tons)	**30 683**	10	416	258	**674**	0.1	90
Forklift, medium (over 1.5 tons and up to 5 tons)	**58 117**	12	706	408	**1 114**	0.1	96
Forklift, heavy (over 5 tons)	**105 821**	12	936	744	**1 680**	0.1	108
Forklift, container	**361 205**	12	377	2 538	**2 915**	0.1	68
Container, lifter, self-propelled	**121 786**	12	452	856	**1 308**	0.1	3
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 1.5 tons)	**87 353**	10	443	735	**1 178**	0.1	78
Forklift, rough terrain (over 1.5 and up to 5 tons)	**128 168**	12	651	901	**1 552**	0.1	91
Forklift, rough terrain (over 5 tons)	**181 400**	12	767	1 275	**2 042**	0.1	360
Aircraft/airfield support equipment							
Truck, aircraft refuelling	**119 543**	15	454	674	**1 128**	0.1	50
Forklift, aircraft unloading	**67 099**	12	171	472	**643**	0.1	41
Firefighting, crash and rescue light	**232 153**	20	648	987	**1 635**	0.1	123
Aircraft loading vehicle	**146 685**	15	1 456	827	**2 283**	0.1	26
Semitrailer, aircraft refuelling	**60 499**	15	375	341	**716**	0.1	1
Trailer, aircraft loading	**9 544**	15	344	54	**398**	0.1	1
Runway sweeper	**283 519**	17	1 037	1 413	**2 450**	0.1	52
Truck, aircraft stairs	**58 590**	15	145	330	**475**	0.1	40
Tractor, aircraft towing	**104 551**	15	389	590	**979**	0.1	75
Auxiliary power unit (small capacity)	**90 584**	10	279	762	**1 041**	0.1	20
Auxiliary power unit (large capacity)	**258 083**	17	379	1 287	**1 666**	0.1	20
Truck, de-icing	**221 558**	15	620	1 249	**1 869**	0.1	37

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Truck, food servicing	**106 088**	15	300	598	**898**	0.1	37
Snowplow	**108 220**	17	288	540	**828**	0.1	79
Snowblower	**221 851**	15	632	1 251	**1 883**	0.1	88
Trailers							
Light cargo single axle	**5 438**	10	50	49	**99**	0.8	6
Medium cargo single axle	**12 082**	12	62	92	**154**	0.8	6
Light cargo multi-axle	**16 964**	12	264	129	**393**	0.8	6
Medium cargo multi-axle	**21 216**	15	276	132	**408**	0.8	6
Heavy cargo multi-axle	**31 383**	18	335	166	**501**	0.8	8
Heavy cargo (20 tons)	**64 152**	18	343	340	**683**	0.8	8
Water trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	**15 209**	12	201	116	**317**	0.8	12
Water trailer (2,000-7,000 litres)	**19 688**	15	262	123	**385**	0.8	8
Water trailer (over 7,000 litres)	**22 107**	15	320	138	**458**	0.8	5
Fuel trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	**21 350**	12	490	162	**652**	0.8	12
Fuel trailer (2,000-7,000 litres)	**37 699**	15	447	235	**682**	0.8	8
Fuel trailer (over 7,000 litres)	**67 433**	15	436	420	**856**	0.8	5
Compressor trailer	**53 541**	12	232	408	**640**	0.8	8
Servicing trailer	**14 431**	12	232	110	**342**	0.8	12
Flatbed up to 20 tons	**26 448**	18	315	140	**455**	0.8	10
Flatbed over 20 tons	**35 558**	20	365	172	**537**	0.8	5
Lowbed up to 20 tons	**48 147**	18	545	255	**800**	0.8	10
Lowbed 20-40 tons	**63 721**	20	537	308	**845**	0.8	5
Heavy equipment/tank transporter	**299 348**	30	159	1 031	**1 190**	0.8	1
Semi-trailer refuelling	**53 103**	20	587	257	**844**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer water	**48 504**	20	341	234	**575**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer refrigerator (under 30 feet)	**51 265**	20	338	248	**586**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer refrigerator (30 feet and over)	**56 243**	20	336	272	**608**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer van	**32 192**	20	223	156	**379**	0.8	6
Mine-clearance system trailer mounted	Special case						
Bridging system	Special case						
Trackway surfacing outfit	**62 175**	18	36	329	**365**	0.8	1
Trailer, floodlight set with generators (4 lights, 9 m pole, 7 kw generator)	**23 400**	10	175	205	**380**	0.5	15

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)*
Pallet loading system	**5 211**	15	238	32	**270**	0.8	12
Welding trailer[b]	**49 177**	10	100	443	**543**	0.8	6

Notes:

The increases approved by the General Assembly have been applied to the generic fair market value (GFMV) and the maintenance rates, from which the dry lease and wet lease rates are derived by the formula established by the Phase III Working Group. This allows for clarity and transparency of calculations in future reviews. The formulas for calculating the dry and wet lease rates are as follows: monthly dry lease rate: (GFMV/useful life/12) + (GFMV x no-fault incident factor/12) and monthly wet lease rate: (GFMV/useful life/12) + (GFMV x no-fault incident factor/12) + monthly maintenance rate (see A/C.5/49/70, appendix I.B, notes).

The monthly wet lease rates of reimbursement are calculated by adding the approved dry lease rate plus the estimated monthly maintenance cost. Corrections have been made to account for arithmetic accuracy.

[a] All rates are effective 1 July 2014.

[b] New major equipment recommended by the 2014 Working Group in annex 1.1 of its report (A/C.5/68/22) has been included as approved.

[c] Demining and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) equipment should perform in compliance with International Mine Action Standards.

[d] Individual components of the category "Riot control equipment: personal equipment (without gas mask) — set of ten" are based on the approved rates of the category "Riot control equipment: personal equipment (with gas mask) — set of 10", in accordance with the report of the Working Group (A/C.5/68/22).

[e] A correction has been made for the following items in the "Riot control platoon" equipment category, which were inadvertently mislabelled in the report of the Working Group (A/C.5/68/22): signal pistol (set of 3); handheld searchlights (set of 6); and handheld metal detectors (set of 6).

[f] The category "Other riot equipment" is included in accordance with A/C.5/68/22 para 106, (a) to (c).

[g] Specialized equipment for aviation aircrew included in line with the recommendations of the Working Group (A/C.5/65/16, paras. 133 and 134; A/C.5/68/22, para. 92 (c)).

[h] The maintenance rate for all medical modules is calculated at 0.5 per cent of the generic fair market value (GFMV) (A/C.5/55/39, para. 118 (c)).

[i] GFMV for medical equipment was adjusted to set the same GFMV of identical equipment across the various levels of medical facilities and modules using level 2 as the anchor value (A/C.5/65/16, paras. 138, 144, 148 and 150).

[j] GFMV for "laboratory only" is determined as a laboratory for a level 2 hospital (A/C.5/55/39, annex III.A).

[k] In chapter 3, annex A, paragraphs 30 and 33, it is stated that owing to the special nature of aircraft and naval vessels, type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist.

[l] The rates for the categories for armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and tanks are to be regarded as interim until the next GFMV review. To determine in which class an APC or tanks are to be placed, the GFMV of the class of APCs or tank closest to the actual value of the APC or tank from the troop/police contributor will be used (A/C.5/55/39, para. 40).

Appendix

Painting/repainting rates[a]

(United States dollars)

		General Assembly approved rates	
Major equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Painting*	*Repainting*
Electrical			
Generators — stationary and mobile			
20-30 kVA	42 104	**221**	**324**
31-40 kVA	44 575	**221**	**324**
41-50 kVA	58 836	**221**	**324**
51-75 kVA	71 462	**221**	**324**
76-100 kVA	76 044	**334**	**352**
101-150 kVA	87 015	**334**	**352**
151-200 kVA	113 998	**334**	**352**
201-500 kVA	163 836	**362**	**407**
Greater than 500 kVA	Special case	**362**	**407**
Engineering equipment			
Assault boat and motor (Zodiac type)	16 198	**567**	**735**
Bridging sets (Bailey or equivalent, set of 100 feet)	465 505		
Well drilling rig	412 000		
Quarry equipment, complete			
Recce (reconnaissance) boats	31 520	**567**	**735**
Sewage treatment plant and equipment	39 132		
Bridging boat	175 981	Special case	Special case
Pontoons/pontoon bridge (interior/ramp section)	438 243		
Ferry boats (river crossing)	633 400		
Scissor/cantilever type bridge (up to 20 metres)	99 632		
Water treatment plant (reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU) or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, up to 2,000 litres per hour, storage up to 5,000 litres	55 371		
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 2,000 litres per hour, storage up to 20,000 litres	88 016		
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 7,000 litres per hour, storage up to 42,000 litres	383 960		
Accommodation equipment			
Semi-rigid structures			
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	32 723		
Camp unit, large (150 men)	627 828		
Maintenance workshop	31 899		

		General Assembly approved rates	
Major equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Painting*	*Repainting*
Office, communications and command posts	32 083		
Warehousing and storage	32 016		
Rigid structures			
Camp unit, small (5 men)	5 400		
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	80 468		
Camp unit, large (150 men)	339 601		
Office, communications and command posts	20 525		
Ablution facilities (50 men)	9 855		
Containers			
Medical	Special case		
Dental	Special case		
Workshop	62 616	**859**	**1 366**
Refrigeration/freezer/food storage	35 902	**859**	**1 366**
Insulated storage	49 785	**859**	**1 366**
Ammunition magazine (storage)	23 542	**859**	**1 366**
Communications and command posts	155 098	**859**	**1 366**
Other containers	7 645	**659**	**1 005**
Aircraft			
All aircraft	Letter of assist		
Naval vessels			
All naval vessels	Letter of assist		
Combat vehicles			
Tanks			
Main battle tank, heavy (over 50 tons)	1 745 211	Special case	Special case
Main battle tank, medium (up to 50 tons)	1 564 373	Special case	Special case
Tank, recovery vehicle	1 479 351	Special case	Special case
All other tanks	Special case	Special case	Special case
Armoured infantry fighting/airborne/special vehicle	Special case	Special case	Special case
Armoured personnel carriers — tracked			
Infantry carrier — unarmed/dozer (class I)	590 745	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — unarmed/dozer (class II)	309 203	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class I)	819 443	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class II)	616 993	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class III)	379 736	**1 825**	**2 253**
Missile equipped	1 154 314	**1 825**	**2 253**
Mortar	618 038	**1 825**	**2 253**

Major equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*General Assembly approved rates*	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Recovery	865 877	**1 825**	**2 253**
Air defence	Special case	**1 825**	**2 253**
Command post	1 008 719	**1 825**	**2 253**
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case	Special case	Special case
Radar[a, b]	Special case	**1 825**	**2 253**
Ambulance rescue	706 318	**1 825**	**2 253**
Cargo	564 314	**1 825**	**2 253**
Armoured personnel carriers — wheeled			
Infantry carrier — unarmed (class I)	572 385	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — unarmed (class II)	311 221	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class I)	776 060	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class II)	645 395	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armed (class III)	368 583	**1 825**	**2 253**
Missile equipped	1 069 194	**1 825**	**2 253**
Mortar[a]	588 433	**1 825**	**2 253**
Recovery	656 420	**1 825**	**2 253**
Air defence[a]	Special case	**1 825**	**2 253**
Command post	782 262	**1 825**	**2 253**
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case		
Radar	Special case		
Ambulance rescue	577 896	**1 825**	**2 253**
Carrier — oversnow			
Infantry carrier	173 426	**1 825**	**2 253**
Infantry carrier — armoured	279 031	**1 825**	**2 253**
General purpose (snowcat)	40 891	**1 825**	**2 253**
Missile equipped[a]	732 015	**1 825**	**2 253**
Command post[a]	241 234	**1 825**	**2 253**
Reconnaissance vehicles			
Reconnaissance vehicle — tracked	288 035	**1 296**	**1 356**
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled up to 25 mm	282 420	**1 296**	**1 356**
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 25 mm and up to 50 mm	395616	**1 296**	**1 356**
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 50 mm and up to 100 mm	710 210	**1 296**	**1 356**
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 100 mm	Special case		
Self-propelled artillery			
Light howitzer	974 977		
Medium howitzer	1 068 714		

Major equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*General Assembly approved rates*	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Heavy howitzer	Special case		
Support vehicles (commercial pattern)			
All-terrain vehicle	6 876	**227**	**305**
Ambulance — truck	61 070	**891**	**1 012**
Ambulance — armoured/rescue	160 513	**873**	**970**
Ambulance (4x4)	77 194	**873**	**970**
Automobile, sedan/station wagon	10 929	**873**	**970**
Automobile (4x4)	15 791	**873**	**970**
Buses (12 passengers and less)	28 518	**894**	**961**
Buses (13-24 passengers)	39 703	**1 185**	**1 314**
Buses (greater than 24 passengers)	136 337	**2 033**	**2 262**
Snowmobile	6 674	**227**	**305**
Motorcycles	3 479	**227**	**305**
Truck, utility/cargo (under 1.5 tons)	20 876	**891**	**1 012**
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons)	27 272	**891**	**1 012**
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)	45 450	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, utility/cargo (6 to 10 tons)*	82 653	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	128 597	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, pallet loading*	60 527	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, maintenance light	49 359	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, maintenance medium	85 111	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, maintenance heavy	245 184	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	88 659	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	91 891	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres)	95 038	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	144 239	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, crane heavy lift (above 10 tons and up to 25 tons)	204 008	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	143 532	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	58 071	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	63 017	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	101 837	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, tanker (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	102 067	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	168 393	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tractor (up to 50 tons)	100 816	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, tractor heavy (over 50 tons cap)	179 792	**1 195**	**1 443**

		General Assembly approved rates	
Major equipment	Generic fair market value	Painting	Repainting
Support vehicles (military pattern)			
Motorcycles	9 012	**227**	**305**
Ambulance	93 559	**873**	**970**
Jeep (4x4) with military radio	40 704	**873**	**970**
Truck, utility/cargo (jeep type) (under 1.5 tons)	32 497	**891**	**1 012**
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons)	46 324 5 843	**891**	**1 012**
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)*	80 885 79 676	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, utility/cargo (over 5 tons and up to 10 tons)*	135 958 402	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)*	178 545	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, maintenance light	90 355 89 621	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, maintenance medium	116 417 02	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, maintenance heavy	277 534 6 741	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	174 456 2 023	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	178 438 6 915	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres)	177 253	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	145 780	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, crane (10-24 tons)	219 965	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, crane (over 24 tons)	Special case	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	147 034	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, recovery (greater than 5 tons)	383 769	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	103 861	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	121 665	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	121 501	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tanker (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	209 415	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	219 342	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tractor (up to 40 tons tow)	139 766	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tractor (41-60 tons tow)	160 054	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, tractor (over 60 tons tow)	Special case	**1 427**	**1 792**

Major equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*General Assembly approved rates*	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Communications vehicles			
Truck, communications light	49 770	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, communications medium	Special case	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, communications heavy	Special case	**1 195**	**1 443**
Trailer, communications suite	Special case	**1 195**	**1 443**
Mobile trunking system	Special case	Special case	Special case
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/tactical air control post, wheeled	Special case	Special case	Special case
Police vehicles			
Police crowd control vehicle[c]	155 015	**894**	**961**
Police armoured protected vehicle[c]	296 096	**1 825**	**2 253**
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, from 2,500 litres and up to 5,000 litres[d]	120 000	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, from 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres[d]	170 000	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, over 10,000 litres[d]	190 000	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, water cannon armoured[d]	Special case		
Engineering vehicles			
APC engineer — tracked	693 894	**1 825**	**2 253**
Bulldozer light (D4 and 5)	53 309	**1 630**	**1 825**
Bulldozer medium (D6 and 7)	152 633	**1 630**	**1 825**
Bulldozer heavy (D8A)	298 705	**1 630**	**1 825**
Crane mobile light (up to 10 tons)*	129 649	**1 427**	**1 792**
Crane mobile medium (11 to 24 tons)*	249 273	**1 427**	**1 792**
Crane mobile heavy (25-30 tons)*	322 092	**1 427**	**1 792**
Crane mobile heavy (over 30 tons)*	Special case	**1 427**	**1 792**
Firefighting truck	168 042	**1 630**	**1 825**
Front end loader light (up to 1 cubic metre)	59 123	**1 514**	**1 716**
Front end loader medium (1-2 cubic metres)	94 644	**1 514**	**1 716**
Front end loader heavy (2-4 cubic metres)	178 333	**1 514**	**1 716**
Front end loader tracked	169 779	**1 514**	**1 716**
Front end loader special (over 4 cubic metres)	Special case		
Grader, general purpose	142 433	**1 514**	**1 716**
Grader, special purpose	Special case		
Mine-clearance system — vehicle mounted	Special case		
Roller, self-propelled	105 488	**1 514**	**1 716**
Roller, towed	37 667	**811**	**1 029**
Road sweeper	98 325	**1 514**	**1 716**
Sawmill mobile	Special case		

Major equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*General Assembly approved rates*	
		Painting	*Repainting*
Snowblower, truck	200 749	**1 630**	**1 825**
Industrial tractor light	45 360	**1 514**	**1 716**
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (civilian pattern)	61 222	**1 630**	**1 825**
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (military pattern)	154 521	**1 630**	**1 825**
Truck, dump, large (over 10 cubic metres)*	242 831	**1 630**	**1 825**
Truck, folding pontoon bridge	168 823	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, launched bridge (scissor type)	99 064	**1 427**	**1 792**
M2 rig, pontoon bridge	Special case		
Truck, pile driver*	49 239	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, drill rig*	64 554	**1 427**	**1 792**
Drill rig, self-propelled*	222 113	**1 427**	**1 792**
Truck, sewer cleaning	131 993	**1 195**	**1 443**
Excavator (up to 1 cubic metre)	104 541	**1 514**	**1 716**
Excavator (above 1 cubic metre)	288 125	**1 514**	**1 716**
Workshops, truck, heavy engineer equipment	124 126	**1 427**	**1 792**
Material handling equipment			
Forklift, light (up to 1.5 tons)	30 683	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, medium (up to 5 tons)	58 117	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, heavy (over 5 tons)	105 821	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, container	361 205	**1 514**	**1 716**
Container lifter, self-propelled*	121 786	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 1.5 tons)*	87 353	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, rough terrain (over 1.5 tons and up to 5 tons)*	128 168	**811**	**1 029**
Forklift, rough terrain (over 5 tons)*	181 400	**811**	**1 029**
Aircraft/airfield support equipment			
Truck, aircraft refuelling*	119 543	**1 427**	**1 792**
Forklift, aircraft unloading*	67 099	**811**	**1 029**
Firefighting, crash and rescue light*	232, 153	**1 630**	**1 825**
Aircraft loading vehicle*	146 685	**1 195**	**1 443**
Semi-trailer A/C refuelling*	60 499	**1 294**	**1 537**
Trailer, aircraft loading*	9 544	**540**	**630**
Runway sweeper*	283 519	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, aircraft stairs*	58 590	**891**	**1 012**
Tractor, A/C towing*	104 551	**1 195**	**1 443**
Auxiliary power unit (small capacity)*	90 584	**873**	**970**
Auxiliary power unit (large capacity)*	258 083	**873**	**970**

		General Assembly approved rates	
Major equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Painting*	*Repainting*
Truck, de-icing*	221 558	**1 195**	**1 443**
Truck, food servicing*	106 088	**1 195**	**1 443**
Snowplow*	108 220	**1 630**	**1 825**
Snowblower*	221 851	**1 630**	**1 825**
Trailers		**905**	**967**
Light cargo single axle	5 438	**540**	**630**
Medium cargo single axle	12 082	**540**	**630**
Light cargo multi-axle	16 964	**905**	**967**
Medium cargo multi-axle	21 216	**905**	**967**
Heavy cargo multi-axle	31 383	**1 294**	**1 537**
Heavy cargo (20 tons)	64 152	**1 294**	**1 537**
Water trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	15 209	**905**	**967**
Water trailer (2,000 to 7,000 litres)	19 688	**1 294**	**1 537**
Water trailer (over 7,000 litres)	22 107	**1 294**	**1 537**
Fuel trailer (up to 2,000 litres)*	21 350	**1 294**	**1 537**
Fuel trailer (2,000 to 7,000 litres)	37 699	**1 294**	**1 537**
Fuel trailer (over 7,000 litres)*	67 433	**1 294**	**1 537**
Compressor trailer	53 541	**540**	**630**
Servicing trailer*	14 431	**905**	**1 537**
Flatbed up to 20 tons*	26 448	**905**	**1 537**
Flatbed over 20 tons	35 558	**1 294**	**1 537**
Lowbed up to 20 tons	48 147	**1 294**	**1 537**
Lowbed 20-40 tons	63 721	**1 294**	**1 537**
Heavy equipment/tank transporter*	299 348	**1 294**	**1 537**
Semi-trailer refuelling*	53 103	**1 294**	**1 537**
Semi-trailer water	48 504	**540**	**630**
Semi-trailer refrigerator (under 30 feet)	51 265	**1 294**	**1 537**
Semi-trailer refrigerator (30 feet and over)	56 243	**1 294**	**1 537**
Semi-trailer van*	32 192	**1 294**	**1 537**
Mine-clearance system trailer mounted	Special case	Special case	Special case
Bridging system	Special case	Special case	Special case
Trackway surfacing outfit	62 175	**905**	**967**
Pallet loading system*	5 211	**905**	**967**
Welding trailer[c]	49 177	**540**	**630**

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Chapter 8, annex A, appendix)

Note: Reimbursement for painting will be calculated using the list of major equipment in annex B to the MOU multiplied by the applicable reimbursement rates upon confirmation by the mission through verification reports (arrival or periodic) or other means that the major equipment items were painted. Reimbursement for repainting will be based on major equipment departing the mission as per the departure verification reports.

Painting/repainting reimbursement for generic major equipment for which a standard rate was not determined and for "special case major equipment" should be agreed at the time of the MOU negotiation. Alternatively, a claim should be submitted after the painting/repainting has occurred for review and calculation of an appropriate reimbursement.

Reimbursement for painting/repainting for major equipment not identified separately in annex B to the MOU but used in the performance of self-sustainment capabilities such as containers, communication vehicles, etc., should be submitted through a separate claim showing the applicable category of self-sustainment, and the type and quantity of equipment. These claims will be reviewed to assess that the type and quantity of major equipment used for self-sustainment is required and reasonable and to establish where possible a logical link with existing major equipment items for which standard rates were determined. If no logical link to existing major equipment exists, the claim will be reviewed and negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

[a] The painting/repainting rates are as in A/C.5/55/39, annex I.C. These rates are effective 1 July 2001. GFMV rates are as per A/C.5/65/16.

[b] Where a logical link could be made, the standard painting/repainting rates have been applied to other generic major equipment, in order to ensure consistency and expediency of reimbursement. For ease of identification, the major equipment items for which the painting/repainting rates were derived from other similar/logically linked major equipment are marked with an asterisk (*).

[c] Rates for new items are as per A/C.5/65/16, annexes 1.1 and 1.2.

[d] Rates for new items as per A/C.5/68/22, para. 104 (b).

Annex B

Reimbursement rates for self-sustainment[a]

(United States dollars)

Requirements

For period starting __________

Factors: Environmental: __________ *Intensified operational: __________* *Hostility/forced abandonment: __________*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (including factors)*
Catering	28.37			
Communications				
VHF/UHF-FM	47.15			
HF	17.87			
Telephone	15.40			
Office	22.72			
Electrical	27.35			
Minor engineering	17.74			
Explosive ordnance disposal	8.46			
Laundry and cleaning				
Laundry	9.40			
Cleaning	14.02			
Tentage	26.46			
Accommodation	41.20			
Basic firefighting	0.23			
Fire detection and alarm	0.16			
Medical				
Basic	2.17			
Level 1	16.01			
Level 2 (including dental and lab)	21.40			
Level 3 (including dental and lab)	25.53			
Level 2 and 3 combined (including dental and lab)	35.77			
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	9.07			
Blood and blood products	2.28			
Laboratory only	4.56			
Dental only	2.76			
Gynaecology[b]	2.12			
Observation				
General	1.44			
Night observation	24.25			
Positioning	5.72			

Chapter 8, annex B

Factors: Environmental *Intensified operational* *Hostility/forced abandonment*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (including factors)*
Identification	1.20			
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	26.77			
Field defence stores	34.12			
Miscellaneous general stores				
Bedding	17.69			
Furniture	23.06			
Welfare	6.69			
Internet access	3.14			
Unique equipment	Special case			

[a] These rates are effective 1 July 2014.

[b] A/C.5/68/22, para. 131 (a), for female personnel only.

Chapter 9

Memorandum of understanding

In its resolution 59/300 of 22 June 2005, by approving the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a revised draft model memorandum of understanding taking into account the recommendations of the Special Committee in part two, paragraph 39, of its report (A/59/19/Rev.1), the report on a comprehensive strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/59/710) and General Assembly resolution 59/287 of 13 April 2005. By its resolution 61/267, the General Assembly approved the report (A/61/19 (Part I)) of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations on its second resumed session of 2006 and the MOU text that was subsequently proposed by the Special Committee in A/61/19 (Part III) dated 12 June 2007.

Memorandum of understanding for military contingents
DFS/[mission]/[country]/[serial #]

Generic model for military contingent

Memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the Government of [...] contributing resources to [the United Nations peacekeeping operation]

Whereas, [the United Nations peacekeeping operation] was established pursuant to Security Council resolution _______.

Whereas, at the request of the United Nations, the Government of ____________ (hereinafter referred to as the Government) has agreed to contribute personnel, equipment and services for a [type of contingent/unit] to assist [United Nations peacekeeping operation] to carry out its mandate,

Whereas, the United Nations and the Government wish to establish the terms and conditions of the contribution,

Now, therefore, the United Nations and the Government (hereinafter collectively referred to as the Parties) agree as follows:

Article 1
Definitions

1. For the purpose of this memorandum of understanding, the definitions listed in annex F shall apply.

Article 2
Documents constituting the memorandum of understanding

2.1 This document, including all of its annexes, constitutes the entire memorandum of understanding (hereinafter referred to as the MOU) between the Parties for the provision of personnel, equipment and services in support of [United Nations peacekeeping operation].

2.2 Annexes:

A. Personnel

  1. Requirements
  2. Reimbursement
  3. General conditions for personnel

  Appendix. Soldier's kit — mission-specific recommended requirement

B. Major equipment

  1. Requirements
  2. General conditions for major equipment
  3. Verification and control procedures
  4. Transportation

5. Mission usage factors

6. Loss and damage

7. Loss and damage in transit

8. Special case equipment

9. Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one troop contributor and used by another troop contributor

C. Self-sustainment

1. Requirements

2. General conditions for self-sustainment

3. Verification and control procedures

4. Transportation

5. Mission-related usage factors

6. Loss and damage

Appendix 1. Self-sustainment services distribution of responsibilities

Appendix 2. List of items provided by troop contributor under self-sustainment subcategories "welfare" and "Internet access"

D. Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements

E. Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

F. Definitions

G. Guidelines (aide-mémoire) to troop-contributing countries[1]

H. We are United Nations peacekeeping personnel

I. Environmental policy for United Nations field missions[2]

Article 3
Purpose

3. The purpose of the present memorandum of understanding is to establish the administrative, logistics and financial terms and conditions to govern the contribution of personnel, equipment, and services provided by the Government in support of [United Nations peacekeeping operation] and to specify United Nations standards of conduct for personnel provided by the Government.

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[1] Annex G is mission specific and is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately in advance of deployment.

[2] Annex I is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately.

Article 4
Application

4. The present MOU shall be applied in conjunction with the Guidelines to troop-contributing countries.

Article 5
Contribution of the Government

5.1 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping operation] the personnel listed in annex A. Any personnel above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.2 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping operation] the major equipment listed in annex B. The Government shall ensure that the major equipment and related minor equipment meet the performance standards set out in annex D for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. Any equipment above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.3 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping operation] the minor equipment and consumables related to self-sustainment as listed in annex C. The Government shall ensure that the minor equipment and consumables meet the performance standards set out in annex E for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. Any equipment above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

Article 6
Reimbursement and support from the United Nations

6.1 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government in respect of the personnel provided under this MOU at the rates stated in article 2 of annex A.

6.2 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the major equipment provided as listed in annex B. The reimbursement for the major equipment shall be reduced in the event that such equipment does not meet the required performance standards set out in annex D or in the event that the equipment listing is reduced.

6.3 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the provision of self-sustainment goods and services at the rates and levels stated in annex C. The reimbursement for self-sustainment shall be reduced in the event that the contingent does not meet the required performance standards set out in annex E, or in the event that the level of self-sustainment is reduced.

6.4 Reimbursement for troop costs will continue at full rates until departure of the personnel.

6.5 Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be calculated at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU until the equipment departure date.

6.6 Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU calculated upon the remaining actual deployed troop strengths until all troop personnel have departed the mission area.

6.7 When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry-lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.

Article 7
General conditions

7.1 The parties agree that the contribution of the Government as well as the support from the United Nations shall be governed by the general conditions set out in the relevant annexes.

Article 7 bis
United Nations standards of conduct

7.2 The Government shall ensure that all members of the Government's national contingent are required to comply with the United Nations standards of conduct set out in annex H to the present memorandum of understanding.

7.3 The Government shall ensure that all members of its national contingent are made familiar with and fully understand the United Nations standards of conduct. To this end, the Government shall, inter alia, ensure that all members of its national contingent receive adequate and effective pre-deployment training in those standards.

7.4 The United Nations shall continue to provide to national contingents mission-specific training material on United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations, and relevant local laws and regulations. Further, the United Nations shall conduct adequate and effective induction training and training during mission assignment to complement pre-deployment training.

Article 7 ter
Discipline

7.5 The Government acknowledges that the Commander of its national contingent is responsible for the discipline and good order of all members of the contingent while assigned to [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. The Government accordingly undertakes to ensure that the Commander of its national contingent is vested with the necessary authority and takes all reasonable measures to maintain discipline and good order among all members of the national contingent to ensure compliance with the United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations and the obligations towards national and local laws and regulations in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement.

7.6 The Government undertakes to ensure, subject to any applicable national laws, that the Commander of its national contingent regularly informs the Force Commander of any serious matters involving the discipline and good order of members of its national contingent, including any disciplinary action taken for violations of the United Nations standards of conduct or mission-specific rules and regulations or for failure to respect the local laws and regulations.

7.7 The Government shall ensure that the Commander of its national contingent receives adequate and effective pre-deployment training in the proper discharge of his or her responsibility for maintaining discipline and good order among all members of the contingent.

7.8 The United Nations shall assist the Government in fulfilling its requirements under paragraph 7.3 above by organizing training sessions for commanders upon their arrival in the mission on the United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations and the local laws and regulations.

7.9 The Government shall use its welfare payments to provide adequate welfare and recreation facilities to its contingent members in the mission.

Article 7 quater
Investigations

7.10 It is understood that the Government has the primary responsibility for investigating any acts of misconduct or serious misconduct committed by a member of its national contingent.

7.11 In the event that the Government has prima facie grounds indicating that any member of its national contingent has committed an act of serious misconduct, it shall without delay inform the United Nations and forward the case to its appropriate national authorities for the purposes of investigation.

7.12 In the event that the United Nations has prima facie grounds indicating that any member of the Government's national contingent has committed an act of misconduct or serious misconduct, the United Nations shall without delay inform the Government. If necessary to preserve evidence and where the Government does not conduct fact-finding proceedings, the United Nations may, in cases of serious misconduct, as appropriate, where the United Nations has informed the Government of the allegation, initiate a preliminary fact-finding inquiry of the matter, until the Government starts its own investigation. It is understood in this connection that any such preliminary fact-finding inquiry will be conducted by the appropriate United Nations investigative office, including the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in accordance with the rules of the Organization. Any such preliminary fact-finding inquiry shall include as part of the investigation team a representative of the Government. The United Nations shall provide a complete report of its preliminary fact-finding inquiry to the Government at its request without delay.

7.13 In the event that the Government does not notify the United Nations as soon as possible, but no later than 10 working days from the time of notification by the

United Nations, that it will start its own investigation of the alleged serious misconduct, the Government is considered to be unwilling or unable to conduct such an investigation and the United Nations may, as appropriate, initiate an administrative investigation of alleged serious misconduct without delay. The administrative investigation conducted by the United Nations in regard to any member of the national contingent shall respect those legal rights of due process that are provided to him or her by national and international law. Any such administrative investigation includes as part of the investigation team a representative of the Government if the Government provides one. In case the Government nevertheless decides to start its own investigation, the United Nations provides all available materials of the case to the Government without delay. In cases where a United Nations administrative investigation is completed, the United Nations shall provide the Government with the findings of the investigation, and the evidence gathered in the course of said investigation.

7.14 In the case of a United Nations administrative investigation into possible serious misconduct by any member of the national contingent, the Government agrees to instruct the Commander of its national contingent to cooperate and to share documentation and information, subject to applicable national laws, including military laws. The Government also undertakes, through the Commander of its national contingent, to instruct the members of its national contingent to cooperate with such a United Nations investigation, subject to applicable national laws, including military laws.

7.15 When the Government decides to start its own investigation and to identify or send one or more officials to investigate the matter, it shall immediately inform the United Nations of that decision, including the identities of the official or officials concerned (hereafter "National Investigations Officers").

7.16 The United Nations agrees to cooperate fully and to share documentation and information with appropriate authorities of the Government, including any National Investigations Officers, who are investigating possible misconduct or serious misconduct by any member of the national contingent of the Government.

7.17 Upon the request of the Government, the United Nations shall cooperate with the competent authorities of the Government, including any National Investigations Officers, that are investigating possible misconduct or serious misconduct by any members of its national contingent, by liaising with other Governments that are contributing personnel in support of [a United Nations peacekeeping operation], as well as with the competent authorities in the mission area, with a view to facilitating the conduct of those investigations. To this end, the United Nations shall take all possible measures to obtain consent from the host authorities. The competent authorities of the Government shall ensure that prior authorization for access to any victim or witness who is not a member of the national contingent, as well as for the collection or securing of evidence not under the ownership and control of the national contingent, is obtained from the host nation competent authorities.

7.18 In cases where National Investigations Officers are dispatched to the mission areas, they lead the investigations. The role of the United Nations investigators in such cases will be to assist the National Investigations Officers, if necessary, in the conduct of their investigations in terms of identification and interviewing of witnesses, recording witness statements, collection of documentary and forensic evidence and provision of administrative as well as logistical assistance.

7.19 Subject to its national laws and regulations, the Government shall provide the United Nations with the findings of investigations conducted by its competent authorities, including any National Investigations Officers, into possible misconduct or serious misconduct by any member of its national contingent.

7.20 When National Investigations Officers are deployed in the mission area, they will enjoy the same legal status as if they were members of their respective contingent while they are in the mission area, or host country.

7.21 Upon the request of the Government, the United Nations shall provide administrative and logistics support to the National Investigations Officers while they are in the mission area or host country. The Secretary-General will provide, in accordance with his authority, financial support as appropriate for the deployment of National Investigations Officers in situations where their presence is requested by the United Nations, normally the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and where financial support is requested by the Government. The United Nations will request the Government to deploy National Investigations Officers in high-risk, complex matters and in cases of serious misconduct. This paragraph is without prejudice to the sovereign right of the Government to investigate any misconduct of its contingent members.

Article 7 quinquiens
Exercise of jurisdiction by the Government

7.22 Military members and any civilian members subject to national military law of the national contingent provided by the Government are subject to the Government's exclusive jurisdiction in respect of any crimes or offences that might be committed by them while they are assigned to the military component of [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. The Government assures the United Nations that it shall exercise such jurisdiction with respect to such crimes or offences.

7.23 The Government further assures the United Nations that it shall exercise such disciplinary jurisdiction as might be necessary with respect to all other acts of misconduct committed by any members of the Government's national contingent while they are assigned to the military component of [United Nations peacekeeping operation] that do not amount to crimes or offences.

Article 7 sexiens
Accountability

7.24 If either a United Nations investigation or an investigation conducted by the competent authorities of the Government concludes that suspicions of misconduct by any member of the Government's national contingent are well founded, the Government shall ensure that the case is forwarded to its appropriate authorities for due action. The Government agrees that those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as they would in respect of any other offence or disciplinary infraction of a similar nature under its laws or relevant disciplinary code. The

Government agrees to notify the Secretary-General of progress on a regular basis, including the outcome of the case.

7.25 If a United Nations investigation, in accordance with appropriate procedures, or the Government's investigation concludes that suspicions of failure by the contingent Commander to:

(a) Cooperate with a United Nations investigation in accordance with article 7 quater, paragraph 7.14, it being understood that the Commander will not have failed to cooperate merely by complying with his or her national laws and regulations, or the Government's investigation; or

(b) Exercise effective command and control; or

(c) Immediately report to appropriate authorities or take action in respect of allegations of misconduct that are reported to him are well founded;

The Government shall ensure that the case is forwarded to its appropriate authorities for due action. The fulfilment of these aspects shall be evaluated in the contingent Commander's performance appraisal.

7.26 The Government understands the importance of settling matters relating to paternity claims involving a member of its contingent. The Government will, to the extent of its national laws, seek to facilitate such claims provided to it by the United Nations to be forwarded to the appropriate national authorities. In the case that the Government's national law does not recognize the legal capacity of the United Nations to provide such claims, these shall be provided to the Government by the appropriate authorities of the host country, in accordance with applicable procedures. The United Nations must ensure that such claims are accompanied by the necessary conclusive evidence, such as a DNA sample of the child when prescribed by the Government's national law.

7.27 Bearing in mind the contingent Commander's obligation to maintain the discipline and good order of the contingent, the United Nations, through the Force Commander, shall ensure that the contingent is deployed in the mission in accordance with the agreement between the United Nations and the Government. Any redeployment outside the agreement will be made with the consent of the Government or contingent Commander, in accordance with applicable national procedures.

Article 7 septies
Environmental compliance and waste management

7.28 Troop-contributing countries will endeavour to ensure that all members of the national contingent conduct themselves in an environmentally conscious manner and act in support of and in compliance with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures, as set out in annex I (Environmental policy for United Nations field missions) to the present memorandum of understanding.

7.29 The United Nations will endeavour to provide assistance to national contingents to enable them to comply with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures. Such assistance shall include providing national contingents with mission-specific briefings, induction and continuing training on field mission procedures regarding environmental and waste management policies and procedures.

Article 8
Specific conditions

8.1 Environmental condition factor: _______

8.2 Intensity of operations factor: _______

8.3 Hostile action/forced abandonment factor: ______

8.4 Incremental transportation factor: The distance between the port of embarkation in the home country and the port of entry in the mission area is estimated at ______ miles (__ kilometres). The factor is set at _____ per cent of the reimbursement rates.

8.5 The following locations are the agreed originating locations and ports of entry and exit for the purpose of transportation arrangements for the movement of troops and equipment:

Troops:

Airport/port of entry/exit: ___________________________________
(in the troop-contributing country)

Airport/port of entry/exit: ___________________________________
(in the area of operations)

Note: The troops may be returned to another location nominated by the troop contributor, however, the maximum cost to the United Nations will be the cost to the agreed originating location. Where a rotation uplifts troops from a different port of exit this port shall become the agreed port of entry for these troops.

Equipment:

Originating location: ___________________________________

Port of embarkation/disembarkation: ___________________________
(in the contributing country)

or

Border crossing at embarkation/disembarkation: _________________________
(in the contributing country when landlocked or moving by road/rail)

Port of embarkation/disembarkation: ___________________________________
(in the mission area)

Article 9
Claims by third parties

9. The United Nations will be responsible for dealing with any claims by third parties where the loss of or damage to their property, or death or personal injury,

was caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government in the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this MOU. However, if the loss, damage, death or injury arose from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government, the Government will be liable for such claims.

Article 10
Recovery

10. The Government will reimburse the United Nations for loss of or damage to United Nations-owned equipment and property caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government if such loss or damage (a) occurred outside the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this MOU, or (b) arose or resulted from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government.

Article 11
Supplementary arrangements

11. The parties may conclude written supplementary arrangements to the present MOU.

Article 12
Amendments

12. Either of the Parties may initiate a review of the level of contribution subject to reimbursement by the United Nations or to the level of national support to ensure compatibility with the operational requirements of the mission and of the Government. The present MOU may only be amended by written agreement of the Government and the United Nations.

Article 13
Settlement of disputes

13.1 The [United Nations peacekeeping operation] shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve, amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation, differences arising from the application of this MOU. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

(a) First level. The Director/Chief, Mission Support, in consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Contingent Commander will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) Second level. Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute, a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General, Department of Field Support, or his or her representative shall, at the request of either Party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

13.2 Disputes that have not been resolved as provided in paragraph 13.1 above may be submitted to a mutually agreed conciliator or mediator appointed by the

President of the International Court of Justice, failing which the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the Chairman. If within thirty days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator or if within thirty days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedures for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and each Party shall bear its own expenses. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute. The arbitrators shall have no authority to award interest or punitive damages.

Article 14
Entry into force

14. The present MOU shall become effective on [date]. The financial obligations of the United Nations with respect to reimbursement of personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment rates start from the date of arrival of personnel or equipment in the mission area, and will remain in effect until the date personnel, and serviceable equipment depart the mission area as per the agreed withdrawal plan or the date of effective departure where the delay is attributable to the United Nations.

Article 15
Termination

15. The modalities for termination shall be as agreed to by the Parties following consultations between the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the United Nations and the Government of _______________ have signed this memorandum of understanding.

Signed in New York, on ________, in two originals in the English language.

For the United Nations	For the Government of [troop contributor]
______________________________	______________________________
Under-Secretary-General Department of Field Support	Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of [troop contributor]

Annex A

Personnel

1. Requirements

1. The Government agrees to provide the following personnel:

For the period starting: ________

Unit/Sub-unit	*Number of personnel*	*Capability*
Mission headquarters staff		Staff officers
Contingent headquarters		National command and control
Infantry battalion		Headquarters company, one light infantry company, one reconnaissance company
Engineer squadron		Force level vertical and horizontal construction
Helicopter squadron		Utility lift with aircrew and maintenance staff
Transport platoon		Force level and troop-carrying capability
Logistics group		Integral personnel, transport, supply maintenance, medical and financial support to the contingent
Military police platoon		Integral security and investigation support
Military information support team		Media, liaison and translation services
Total		

Note: The Government may provide additional personnel as a national command element or national support element at its own expense. There will be no payment for troop costs, rotation or self-sustainment and no other financial liability for the United Nations for national support element personnel.

2. Reimbursement

2. The Government will be reimbursed as follows:

(a) Troop costs at the rate of $1,332 per person per month from 1 July 2014;

(b) Troop costs at the rate of $1,365 per person per month from 1 July 2016;

(c) Troop costs at the rate of $1,410 per person per month from 1 July 2017.

3. Deduction may be made to troop personnel reimbursement in respect of absent and non-functional major equipment listed in this memorandum of understanding (MOU), in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/261, section II, paragraph 11.

4. The contingent personnel will receive directly from the peacekeeping mission a daily allowance of $1.28 plus a recreational leave allowance of $10.50 per day for up to 15 days of leave taken during each six-month period.

3. General conditions for personnel

5. The Government shall ensure that the personnel it provides meets the standards established by the United Nations for service with [United Nations peacekeeping operation], inter alia, with respect to rank, experience, physical fitness, specialization, and knowledge of languages. The personnel shall be trained on the equipment with which the contingent is provided and shall comply with whatever policies and procedures may be laid down by the United Nations regarding medical or other clearances, vaccinations, travel, shipping, leave or other entitlements.

6. During the period of their assignment to [United Nations peacekeeping operation], the Government shall be responsible for payment of whatever emoluments, allowances and benefits may be due to its personnel under national arrangements.

7. The United Nations shall convey to the Government all pertinent information relating to the provision of the personnel, including matters of liability for loss or damage to United Nations property and compensation claims in respect of death, injury or illness attributable to United Nations service and/or loss of personal property. Claim for death and disability incidents will be handled in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/177 of 18 December 1997. Guidelines for submitting claims arising from death and disability incidents are included in A/52/369 of 17 September 1997.

8. Any personnel above the strength authorized in this MOU are a national responsibility, and not subject to reimbursement or support by the United Nations. Such personnel may be deployed to the [United Nations peacekeeping operation], with prior approval of the United Nations if it is assessed by the troop contributor and the United Nations to be needed for national purposes, for example to operate the communications equipment for a national rear link. These personnel shall be part of the contingent, and as such enjoys the legal status of members of the [United Nations peacekeeping operation]. The troop contributor will not, however, receive any reimbursement in respect of this personnel and the United Nations will not accept any financial obligation or responsibility in connection with such personnel. Any support or services will be reclaimed from reimbursement due the troop contributor.

9. Personnel deployed at the request of the United Nations for specific tasks of limited duration may be covered by supplementary arrangements to this MOU as appropriate.

10. National civilian personnel provided by the Government who are serving as part of a formed body of troops shall be assimilated with unit members of formed bodies of troops for the purpose of this MOU.

11. The general administrative and financial arrangements applicable to the provision of military and other personnel shall be those set forth in the Guidelines to troop-contributing countries in annex G.

Appendix

Soldier's kit — mission-specific recommended requirement

Soldier's kit

In order to meet the minimum operational requirements the following is a list of recommended items. The actual mission-specific requirements will be discussed and agreed upon during MOU negotiations.

Example of requirements for infantry contingent

Description	*Quantity*
Personal safety and security items	
Personal weapon	1
Combat helmet	1
Basic flak jacket (fragmentation vest)	1
Uniform items	
Combat jacket, light weight	2
Shirt, long sleeves	2
Undershirts	4
Combat trousers, light weight	2
Pocket handkerchief	6
Boot, desert combat	1 pair
Summer socks	4 pairs
Raincoat	1
Shorts	2
Underpants	4
Suspenders	1
Hand towel	2
Equipment items	
Sleeping bag	1
Travelling bag	1
Toothbrush	1
Dining knife	1
Spoon	1
Fork	1
Mess tin	1
Drinking mug	1
Cleaning brush	2
Water canteen	1
Individual mosquito net	1

Description	*Quantity*
Flashlight	1
Survival kit	1
First aid kit	1
Combat gauze (impregnated with haemostatic agent)	1
Combat application tourniquet	1
Field or battle dressing	1
Medical disposable gloves	1
Compass	1
Additional items	
As required and negotiated	1

Annex B

Major equipment

Country — type of unit

1. Requirements

Method of reimbursement: wet/dry/lease

(United States dollars)

For the period: __________

Factors: Environmental: __________

Intensified operational: __________

Hostility/forced abandonment (applied only to half of the maintenance rate): __________

Incremental transportation (applied only to maintenance rate): __________

Equipment item	*Quantity*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Total monthly reimbursement (including factors)*

2. General conditions for major equipment

1. The major equipment provided under this MOU shall remain the property of the Government.

2. Major equipment deployed for short periods for specific tasks shall not form part of this MOU, or it shall be negotiated and agreed upon separately in supplementary arrangements to this MOU.

3. Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by the troop contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU until the major equipment items have departed the mission area.

4. To meet serviceability standards, contingents have the option to maintain an overstock of up to 10 per cent of the agreed authorized quantities and have this overstock deployed and redeployed with the contingent. The United Nations will assume the cost of deployment and redeployment and painting/repainting of the overstock, but the troop contributor will not receive wet or dry lease reimbursement for any overstocks.

5. Costs associated with preparing authorized equipment to additional standards defined by the United Nations for deployment to a mission under the wet or dry lease arrangements (such as painting, United Nations marking, winterizing) are the responsibility of the United Nations. Similarly, costs for returning authorized equipment to national stocks at the conclusion of a mission (such as repainting to national colours) are also the responsibility of the United Nations. Costs will be assessed and reimbursed on presentation of a claim based on the authorized equipment list contained in this MOU. Painting/repainting expenses will be reimbursed using the standard rates of painting/repainting for major equipment authorized in the MOU. The cost of repairs is not reimbursable when the equipment is provided under a wet lease, as repairs are included in the maintenance portion of the wet lease rate.

3. Verification and control procedures

6. The main purpose of verification and control procedures is to verify that the terms and conditions of the bilateral MOU have been met, and to take corrective action when required. The United Nations is responsible, in coordination with the contingent or other delegated authority designated by the troop contributor, to ensure that the equipment provided by the Government meets the requirements of [the United Nations peacekeeping operation] and is provided in accordance with annex D to the MOU.

7. The United Nations is therefore authorized to verify the status, condition and quantity of the equipment and services provided. The Government will designate a person, normally identified through his function, who is the responsible point of contact for verification and control matters.

8. A principle of reasonability is to govern the verification process. It is to be assessed if the Government and the United Nations have taken all reasonable measures to meet the spirit of the MOU, if not the full substance, and also taken into account the importance of the subject and length of period when the MOU has not been fulfilled. The guiding principle in determining reasonability is whether the material to be provided by the Government as well as by the United Nations will meet its military/police function at no additional cost to the United Nations or the Government, other than those provided for in the MOU.

9. The results of the control process are to be used as a basis of consultative discussion at the lowest level possible in order to correct the discrepancies or decide corrective action, including adjustment of the agreed eligibility for reimbursement. Alternatively, the parties, given the degree of non-fulfilment of the MOU, may seek to renegotiate the scope of the contribution.

10. The verification process for major equipment consists of the following types of inspections:

(a) **Arrival inspection**:

(i) The inspection of major equipment will take place immediately upon arrival in the mission area and must be completed within one month. The United Nations, in consultation with the troop contributor, will decide the time and place. Where equipment and personnel are already in the mission area when the MOU is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date;

(ii) The Government may request a United Nations team to advise or consult on matters pertaining to major equipment and/or self-sustainment. The United Nations will normally request a predeployment visit to the home country of the troop contributors;

(b) **Operational inspection**:

(i) The operational inspections, carried out by duly designated representatives of the United Nations, will be implemented according to operational requirements during the stay of units in the mission area. The major equipment will be inspected to ensure that categories and groups as well as the number delivered still correspond with this MOU and is used appropriately;

(ii) The inspection will also determine if the operational serviceability is in accordance with the specifications mentioned under performance standards listed in annex E;

(c) **Repatriation inspection**:

The repatriation inspection is carried out by duly designated representatives of the United Nations when the contingent or a component thereof leaves the mission to ensure that all major equipment provided by the Government, and only that, is repatriated, and to verify the condition of equipment provided under the dry lease concept;

(d) Other inspections and reporting:

Additional verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, Director/Chief of Mission Support or United Nations Headquarters, such as those required to support standard operational reporting, may be implemented.

The United Nations may request a predeployment visit to the troop/police contributors' home country to assist the troop contributor to prepare for deployment and to verify the suitability of the major equipment and self-sustainment capabilities proposed for deployment.

4. Transportation

11. The United Nations, in consultation with the Government, will make arrangements for, and meet the costs related to, deployment and redeployment of contingent-owned equipment, from and to an agreed port of embarkation/disembarkation and the mission area either directly or, if transport is to be provided by the Government, under a letter of assist. For landlocked countries, or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of embarkation/disembarkation will be an agreed border crossing point.

12. Troop contributors are responsible for transportation of resupply of spare parts and minor equipment related to major equipment, and for rotating equipment to meet national requirements. The monthly estimated maintenance rates of the wet lease rates already include a generic 2 per cent premium for such transportation. In addition, a distance related increment is applied to the maintenance rates. The distance related increment is 0.25 per cent of the estimated maintenance rate for each complete 500 miles (800 kilometres), beyond the first 500 miles (800 kilometres) distance along the consignment route between the port of embarkation in the troop-contributing country and the port of entry in the mission area. For landlocked countries or countries where equipment is moved by road or rail to and from the mission area, the port of entry will be an agreed border crossing point.

13. No separate reimbursement for transportation of spare parts is provided for beyond that covered under the wet lease procedures.

14. Costs related to the rotation of equipment to meet national operational or maintenance requirements will remain ineligible for reimbursement by the United Nations. Certain categories of major equipment under prolonged deployment to peacekeeping missions which are non-operable, or for which continued maintenance is not economical in the mission area, can be considered for rotation at United Nations expense at the discretion of a mission contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding management review board (CMMRB) in consultation with the applicable contingent commander, on the basis of operational requirements within the mission. These categories are as follows: armoured personnel carriers (tracked), armoured personnel carriers (wheeled), engineering vehicles and support vehicles (military pattern).

15. To be eligible for consideration, equipment must have been continuously deployed in peacekeeping operations for at least seven years or 50 per cent of its estimated useful life, whichever comes earlier. Equipment to be rotated at United Nations expense shall be treated by the United Nations as if it were contingent-owned equipment being repatriated at the end of the contingent's deployment to a mission area. Replacement equipment shall be treated as equipment being deployed under the contingent's initial deployment to a mission area.

16. The United Nations is responsible for the costs of inland transportation of major equipment between an agreed originating location and the port of embarkation/disembarkation. The United Nations may make transport arrangements to and from the originating base; however, the Government will be responsible for costs for other than major equipment. Reimbursement of the costs of inland

transportation made by the troop contributor for major equipment will be made upon presentation of a claim prepared in accordance with a letter of assist, which will be negotiated in advance of the transportation.

17. The United Nations will be responsible for the cost of transportation on deployment and redeployment of the equipment level authorized in this MOU and of backup equipment up to equipment level authorized in this MOU. In the event of the troop contributor deploying more equipment than authorized in this MOU plus 10 per cent backup, the extra costs will be borne by the troop contributor.

18. When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.

5. Mission usage factors

19. Mission usage factors as described in annex F, if applicable, will be applied to the reimbursement rates for major equipment.

6. Loss and damage

20. When deciding reimbursement for loss and damage, a distinction between no-fault incidents and hostile action/forced abandonment must be made:

(a) **No-fault incidents**. The wet lease/dry lease rates include a no-fault factor to cover loss of or damage to equipment in a no-fault incident. There is no additional reimbursement and no other claims are receivable in case of equipment loss or damage in such incidents;

(b) **Hostile action/forced abandonment**:

(i) In cases of loss or damage resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment, troop contributors will assume liability for each and every item of equipment when the collective generic fair market value is below the threshold value of $250,000;

(ii) For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of a single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations will assume liability for each and every item of major equipment whose generic fair market value equals or exceeds $250,000 or for the major equipment lost or damaged when the collective generic fair market value of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000.

21. Where equipment is provided under wet lease, the method of calculation for damage is the reasonable cost of repair. Equipment, which has suffered damage, is to be considered a total loss when the cost of repair exceeds 75 per cent of the generic fair market value.

22. The United Nations has no responsibility for reimbursement where loss and damage is due to wilful misconduct or gross negligence by members of the troop contributor as determined by a board of inquiry convened by a duly authorized

official of the United Nations, the report of which has been approved by the responsible United Nations official.

7. Loss and damage in transit

23. Liability for loss or damage during transportation will be assumed by the party making the arrangements. Liability for damage only applies to significant damage. Significant damage means damage where the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value of the item of equipment.

8. Special case equipment

24. Unless otherwise specifically provided in the MOU, loss or damage to special case equipment shall be treated in the same manner as other major equipment.

9. Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one troop contributor and used by another troop contributor

25. Major equipment can be provided to the United Nations by one troop contributor to be used, at the request of the United Nations, by another troop contributor. In these cases the following principles will apply:

(a) Adequate training is necessary to ensure that a user is qualified to operate unique major equipment such as armoured personnel carriers. The United Nations will be responsible for ensuring that this training is conducted and to provide funding for the training. The arrangements to provide and conduct this training are to be negotiated between the United Nations, the troop contributor providing the major equipment and the troop contributor using the major equipment. The results of the negotiation are to be reflected in the respective MOUs;

(b) Major equipment provided to a United Nations peacekeeping mission by a troop contributor and used by another troop contributor shall be treated with due diligence. The user troop contributor shall be responsible for reimbursing the providing troop contributor, through the United Nations, for any damage that may occur, whether as a result of wilful misconduct, gross negligence or negligence by personnel of the user troop contributor;

(c) Any incident involving damage shall be investigated and processed according to the application of United Nations rules and regulations.

Annex C

Self-sustainment

1. Requirements

(United States dollars)

For period starting: ________

Factors: Environmental: ____ Intensified operational: ____ Hostility forced abandonment: ____	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (including factors)*
Catering	28.37			
Communication				
VHF/UHF-FM	47.15			
HF	17.87			
Telephone	15.40			
Office	22.72			
Electrical	27.35			
Minor engineering	17.74			
Explosive ordnance disposal	8.46			
Laundry and cleaning				
Laundry	9.40			
Cleaning	14.02			
Tentage	26.46			
Accommodation	41.20			
Basic firefighting	0.23			
Fire detection and alarm	0.16			
Medical				
Basic	2.17			
Level 1	16.01			
Level 2 (including dental and lab)	21.40			
Level 3 (including dental and lab)	25.53			
Level 2 and 3 combined (including dental and lab)	35.77			
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	9.07			
Blood and blood products	2.28			
Laboratory only	4.56			
Dental only	2.76			
Gynaecology	2.12			
Observation				
General	1.44			
Night observation	24.25			

Factors *Environmental* *Intensified operational* *Hostility forced abandonment*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors)*	*Monthly rate (including factors)*	*Personnel strength ceiling*	*Monthly reimbursement (including factors)*
Positioning	5.72			
Identification	1.20			
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	26.77			
Field defence stores	34.12			
Miscellaneous general stores				
Bedding	17.69			
Furniture	23.06			
Welfare	6.69			
Internet access	3.14			
Unique equipment	Special case			

2. General conditions for self-sustainment

1. The minor equipment and consumables provided under this MOU shall remain the property of the Government.

2. Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU calculated upon the remaining actual deployed troop strength until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.

3. Verification and control procedures

3. The United Nations is responsible, in coordination with the contingent or other delegated authority designated by the troop contributor, to ensure that the equipment provided by the Government meets the requirements of the [United Nations peacekeeping operation] and is provided in accordance with annex C to the MOU.

4. Thus the United Nations is authorized to verify the status, condition and quantity of the equipment and services provided. The Government will designate a person, normally identified through his/her function, who is the responsible point of contact for verification and control matters.

5. A principle of reasonability is to govern the verification process. It is to be assessed if the Government and the United Nations have taken all reasonable measures to meet the spirit of the MOU, if not the full substance. The guiding principle in determining reasonability is whether the material to be provided by the Government as well as by the United Nations will meet its (military/police) function at no additional cost to the United Nations or the Government, other than those provided for in this MOU.

6. The result of the control process is to be used as a basis of a consultative discussion at the lowest level possible in order to correct the discrepancies or decide corrective action including adjustment of the agreed eligibility for reimbursement.

Alternatively, the parties, given the degree of non-fulfilment of the MOU, may seek to renegotiate the scope of the contribution. Neither the Government nor the United Nations should be penalized when non-performance results from the operational situation in the mission area.

7. The verification process for personnel-related minor equipment and consumables comprise three types of inspections:

(a) **Arrival inspection**. The first inspection will take place immediately upon arrival in the mission area and must be completed within one month. A person authorized by the Government must explain and demonstrate the agreed self-sustainment capability. In the same way the United Nations must give an account of the services provided by the United Nations as stipulated in this MOU. Where self-sustainment services are already in the mission area when the MOU is concluded, the first inspection will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and contingent authorities and is to be completed within one month of that date;

(b) **Operational inspection**. The operational inspections will be implemented according to operational requirements during the stay of units in the mission area. Areas where the contingent has self-sustainment responsibilities may be inspected with a view to an assessment of whether the sustainment capability is sufficient and satisfactory;

(c) **Other inspections and reporting**. Additional verifications or inspections deemed necessary by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the Director/Chief, Mission Support or United Nations Headquarters, such as standard operational reporting, may be implemented. When a unit has to fully or partially redeploy within a mission area, the time of the next periodic inspection in the new location will be carried out in a date to be jointly determined by the mission and the unit authorities.

4. Transportation

8. Costs related to the transportation of minor equipment and consumables provided under the self-sustainment system are reimbursed by a 2 per cent transportation increment included in the rates listed in annex C. No other transportation cost is eligible for reimbursement for transportation of self-sustainment items.

5. Mission-related usage factors

9. Mission usage factors as described in annex F, if applicable, will be applied to the reimbursement rates for self-sustainment.

6. Loss and damage

10. Loss or damage to self-sustainment items is not reimbursable by the United Nations. These incidents are covered by the no-fault incident factor and by the mission-approved hostile action/forced abandonment factor (where a mission factor has been deemed necessary), which are applied to the spare parts component of the wet lease as well as the self-sustainment rates.

Appendix 1

Self-sustainment services distribution of responsibilities

Country: *Unit:*	*[Country]* *[Type of unit]*	*Remarks*
Total number of contingent personnel:	TBD	
– Staff officers:	TBD	[indicate who provides self-sustainment]
Category		
Catering	TBD	
Communication		
VHF/UHF-FM	TBD	
HF	TBD	
Telephone	TBD	
Office	TBD	
Electrical	TBD	
Minor engineering	TBD	
Explosive ordnance disposal	TBD	
Laundry	TBD	
Cleaning	TBD	
Tentage	TBD	
Accommodation	TBD	
Basic firefighting	TBD	
Fire detection and alarm	TBD	
Medical		
Basic	TBD	
Level 1	TBD	
Level 2 (including dental and lab)	TBD	
Level 3 (including dental and lab)	TBD	
Level 2 and 3 combined (including dental and lab)	TBD	

Country *Unit*	*[Country]* *[Type of unit]*	*Remarks*
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	TBD	
Laboratory only	TBD	
Dental only	TBD	
Blood and blood products	TBD	
Gynaecology	TBD	
Observation		
General	TBD	
Night observation	TBD	
Positioning	TBD	
Identification	TBD	
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	TBD	
Field defence stores	TBD	
Miscellaneous general stores	TBD	
Bedding	TBD	
Furniture	TBD	
Welfare	TBD	
Internet access	TBD	
Unique equipment	TBD	

Note: TBD = to be determined.

Appendix 2

List of items provided by troop contributor under self-sustainment subcategories “welfare” and “Internet access”

Country: ____________________

Welfare

Welfare stores should be available to all contingent troops, in headquarters, and detached units/sub-units.

Welfare stores should include, but are not limited to, the following items:

Equipment	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Remarks*
Audio/visual entertainment equipment	DVD		
	VCR		
	Television		
	Computer and computer games		
Fitness equipment	Free weights		
	Exercise machines		
Team sports equipment	Soccer		
	Football		
	Basketball		
Individual sports equipment	Tennis		
	Table tennis		
	Badminton		
	Handball		
Library	Books		
	Periodicals		
	Board games		
Other equipment (pertinent to contingent’s culture)			

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Memorandum of understanding for military contingents
DFS/[United Nations peacekeeping operation]/[country]/[serial #]

Internet access

	Item	*Quantity*	*Remarks*
Internet access equipment			
Computers			
Peripherals	Webcams		
	Microphones		
	Scanners/printers		
Appropriate levels of maintenance (spare parts and bandwidth for the equipment mentioned above)			

Note: COE verification teams will follow the principles of reasonability and flexibility in assessing troop contributor's compliance with the standards for "welfare" and "Internet access" subcategories.

Annex D

Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements

The principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements, as described in chapter 3, annex A, are applicable to the present chapter and should be included as annex D to the memorandum of understanding to be signed with troop contributors.

Annex E

Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

The principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment, as described in chapter 3, annex B, are applicable to the present chapter and should be included as annex E to the memorandum of understanding to be signed with troop contributors.

Annex F

Definitions

The definitions given in chapter 2, annex A, are applicable to the present chapter and should be included as annex F to the memorandum of understanding to be signed with troop and police contributors.

Annex G

Guidelines (aide-mémoire) to troop-contributing countries

Annex G is mission-specific and is not included in the present document. It is distributed in advance of deployment.

Annex H

We are United Nations peacekeeping personnel

The United Nations Organization embodies the aspirations of all the people of the world for peace.

In this context, the Charter of the United Nations requires that all personnel must maintain the highest standards of integrity and conduct.

We will comply with the Guidelines on International Humanitarian Law for Forces Undertaking United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and the applicable portions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the fundamental basis of our standards.

We, as peacekeeping personnel, represent the United Nations and are present in the country to help it recover from the trauma of a conflict. As a result, we must consciously be prepared to accept special constraints in our public and private lives in order to do the work and pursue the ideals of the United Nations Organization.

We will be accorded certain privileges and immunities arranged through agreements negotiated between the United Nations and the host country solely for the purpose of discharging our peacekeeping duties. Expectations of the international community and the local population will be high, and our actions, behaviour and speech will be closely monitored.

We will always:

- Conduct ourselves in a professional and disciplined manner, at all times
- Dedicate ourselves to achieving the goals of the United Nations
- Understand the mandate and mission and comply with their provisions
- Respect the environment of the host country and endeavour to comply with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures
- Endeavour never to litter or improperly dispose of any material or equipment
- Respect local laws, customs and practices and be aware of and respect culture, religion, traditions and gender issues
- Treat the inhabitants of the host country with respect, courtesy and consideration
- Act with impartiality, integrity and tact
- Support and aid the infirm, sick and weak
- Obey our United Nations superiors/supervisors and respect the chain of command
- Respect all other peacekeeping members of the mission regardless of status, rank, ethnic or national origin, race, gender or creed
- Support and encourage proper conduct among our fellow peacekeeping personnel

- Report all acts involving sexual exploitation and abuse
- Maintain proper dress and personal deportment at all times
- Properly account for all money and property assigned to us as members of the mission
- Care for all United Nations equipment placed in our charge.

We will never:

- Bring discredit upon the United Nations or our nations through improper personal conduct, failure to perform our duties or abuse of our positions as peacekeeping personnel
- Take any action that might jeopardize the mission
- Abuse alcohol, use or traffic in drugs
- Make unauthorized communications to external agencies, including unauthorized press statements
- Improperly disclose or use information gained through our employment
- Use unnecessary violence or threaten anyone in custody
- Commit any act that could result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to members of the local population, especially women and children
- Commit any act involving sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual activity with children under 18, or exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex
- Become involved in sexual liaisons that could affect our impartiality or the well-being of others
- Be abusive or uncivil to any member of the public
- Wilfully damage or misuse any United Nations property or equipment
- Use a vehicle improperly or without authorization
- Collect unauthorized souvenirs
- Participate in any illegal activities, corrupt or improper practices
- Attempt to use our positions for personal advantage, to make false claims or accept benefits to which we are not entitled.

We realize that the consequences of failure to act within these guidelines may:

- Erode confidence and trust in the United Nations
- Jeopardize the achievement of the mission
- Jeopardize our status and security as peacekeeping personnel and
- Result in administrative, disciplinary or criminal action.

Annex I

Environmental policy for United Nations field missions

Annex I is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately.

Generic model for formed police unit

Memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the Government of [...] contributing resources to [the United Nations peacekeeping mission]

Whereas, the United Nations [United Nations peacekeeping mission] was established pursuant to __________,

Whereas, at the request of the United Nations, the Government of __________ (hereinafter referred to as the Government) has agreed to contribute personnel, equipment and services for a formed police unit to assist the United Nations [United Nations peacekeeping mission to carry out its mandate,

Whereas, the United Nations and the Government wish to establish the terms and conditions of the contribution,

Now therefore, the United Nations and the Government (hereinafter collectively referred to as the Parties) agree as follows:

Article 1
Definitions

1. For the purpose of this memorandum of understanding, the definitions listed in annex F shall apply. Any references to the term contingent in the definition section or in any annexes shall be deemed to mean the formed police unit. Similarly any references to troops shall be deemed to mean the members of the unit.

Article 2
Documents constituting the memorandum of understanding

2.1 This document, including all of its annexes, constitutes the entire memorandum of understanding (hereinafter referred to as the MOU) between the Parties for the provision of personnel in support of [United Nations peacekeeping mission].

2.2 Annexes:

A: Personnel

1 - Requirements

2 - Reimbursement

3 - General conditions for personnel

Appendix 1. Individual kit for members of formed police unit — mission-specific requirement

B: Major equipment

1 - Requirements

2 - General conditions for major equipment

3 - Verification and control procedures

4 - Transportation

5 - Mission usage factors

6 - Loss and damage

7 - Loss and damage in transit

8 - Special case equipment

9 - Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one police contributor and used by another police contributor

Appendix 1. Special case reimbursement

C: Self-sustainment

1 - Requirements

2 - General conditions for self-sustainment

3 - Verification and control procedures

4 - Transportation

5 - Mission-related usage factors

6 - Loss or damage

Appendix 1. Self-sustainment services — distribution of responsibilities

Appendix 2. Self-sustainment services — welfare items and Internet access

D: Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements

E: Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

F: Definitions

G: Observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law

H: Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials, and Experts on Mission

I: Guidelines for formed police units on assignment with peace operations[1]

J: Directives for disciplinary matters involving civilian police officers and military observers

K: We are United Nations peacekeeping personnel

L: Environmental policy for United Nations field missions.[2]

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[1] Annex I is distributed separately.

[2] Annex L is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately.

Article 3
Purpose

3. The purpose of the present memorandum of understanding is to establish the administrative, logistics and financial terms and conditions to govern the contribution of personnel, equipment, and services provided by the Government in support of [United Nations peacekeeping mission] and to specify United Nations standards of conduct for personnel provided by the Government.

Article 4
Application

4. The present MOU shall be applied in conjunction with the Guidelines for formed police units on Assignment with peace operations.

Article 5
Contribution of the Government

5.1 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping mission] the personnel listed in annex A. Any personnel above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.2 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping mission] the major equipment listed in annex B. The Government shall ensure that the major equipment and related minor equipment meet the performance standards set out in annex D for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to [United Nations peacekeeping mission]. Any equipment above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.3 The Government shall contribute to [United Nations peacekeeping mission] the minor equipment and consumables related to self-sustainment as listed in annex C. The Government shall ensure that the minor equipment and consumables meet the performance standards set out in annex E for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to [United Nations peacekeeping mission]. Any equipment above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

Article 6
Reimbursement and support from the United Nations

6.1 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government in respect of the personnel provided under this MOU at the rates stated in article 2 of annex A.

6.2 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the major equipment provided as listed in annex B. The reimbursement for the major equipment shall be reduced in the event that such equipment does not meet the required performance standards set out in annex D or in the event that the equipment listing is reduced.

6.3 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the provision of self-sustainment goods and services at the rates and levels stated in annex C. The reimbursement for self-sustainment shall be reduced in the event that the contingent does not meet the required performance standards set out in annex E, or in the event that the level of self-sustainment is reduced.

6.4 Reimbursement for police costs will continue at full rates until departure of the personnel.

6.5 Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be calculated at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU until the equipment departure date.

6.6 Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a police contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU calculated upon the remaining actual deployed police strengths until all police personnel have departed the mission area.

6.7 When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the police contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry-lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.

Article 7
General conditions

7.1 The parties agree that the contribution of the Government as well as the support from the United Nations shall be governed by the general conditions set out in the relevant annexes.

7.2 The Government certifies that none of the personnel provided by it pursuant to this MOU have ever been convicted of, or are currently under investigation or being prosecuted for, any criminal or disciplinary offence, or acts which may amount to human rights violations, with the exception of minor traffic violations (driving while intoxicated or dangerous or careless driving are not considered minor traffic violations for this purpose). The Government also certifies that it is not aware of any allegations against any of its personnel that they have committed or been involved, by act or omission in the commission of any acts that amount to violations of international human rights law or international humanitarian law.

7.3 The Government shall use its welfare payments to provide adequate welfare and recreation facilities to personnel of the formed police unit in the mission.

Article 7 bis
United Nations standards of conduct

7.4 The Government shall ensure that all the personnel of the formed police unit provided by it pursuant to this MOU are made familiar with Annexes G to K thereto and are provided with adequate and effective pre-deployment training in the United Nations standards of conduct, as set forth in those annexes.

7.5 The Government shall ensure that all the personnel of the formed police unit provided by it pursuant to this MOU are required to comply with the United Nations standards of conduct, as set forth in annex G, the Secretary-General's bulletin on Observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law (ST/SGB/1999/13); annex H, the Secretary-General's bulletin on Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials, and Experts on Mission (ST/SGB/2002/9); annex I, Guidelines for formed police units on assignment with peace operations; annex J, Directives for disciplinary matters involving United Nations police officers and military observers; and annex K, We are United Nations peacekeeping personnel, as well as mission-specific rules and regulations and the obligations towards national and local laws and regulations in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of [host State] on the [status-of-forces agreement/status-of-mission agreement].

7.6 The United Nations shall continue to provide to personnel of the formed police unit mission-specific training material on United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations, and relevant local laws and regulations. The United Nations shall conduct adequate and effective induction training and training during mission assignment to complement predeployment training.

7.7 On commencement of assignment with the United Nations, each individual member of the formed police unit shall sign an individual letter of undertaking for members of units entitled "Undertaking and Declaration by Experts on Mission" referring to the United Nations standards of conduct as referred to in paragraph 37 of annex I hereto, including the provisions contained in the Secretary-General's bulletin on Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13) as made applicable to individuals assigned with the United Nations as experts on mission. Each individual member of the unit shall also sign a self-attestation that he/she has not committed, been convicted of, nor prosecuted for, any criminal offence nor has been involved, by act or omission, in the commission of any violation of international human rights law or international humanitarian law or to state the reasons why he/she is not in a position to make such an attestation.

Article 7 ter
Discipline

7.8 The Government acknowledges that the Commander of the formed police unit is responsible for the discipline and good order of all members of the unit while assigned to [United Nations peacekeeping mission]. The Government accordingly undertakes to ensure that the Commander of the unit is vested with the necessary authority and takes all reasonable measures to maintain discipline and good order among the members of the unit and to ensure compliance with United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations and obligations under national and local laws and regulations in accordance with the [United Nations peacekeeping mission] [status-of-forces agreement/status-of-mission agreement].

7.9 The Government undertakes to ensure, subject to any applicable national laws, that the Commander of the formed police unit regularly informs the Police Commissioner/Head of the Police Component of [United Nations peacekeeping mission] of any matters involving the discipline and good order of members of the unit, including any disciplinary action for violations of the United Nations standards of conduct or mission-specific rules and regulations or for failure to respect local laws and regulations.

7.10 The Government shall ensure that the Commander of the formed police unit receives adequate and effective pre-deployment training in the proper discharge of his or her responsibility for maintaining discipline and good order among all members of the unit.

7.11 Without prejudice to the Government's disciplinary authority under its national laws, the personnel of the formed police units shall be subject to the United Nations procedures for breaches of conduct as set forth in annexes I and J to this MOU.

Article 7 quater
Investigations

7.12 The United Nations will inform the Government, without delay, of all serious allegations of misconduct involving any personnel of the formed police unit.

7.13 In the event that the Government receives an allegation of misconduct involving any personnel of the formed police unit, it shall without delay inform the United Nations.

7.14 The United Nations shall have the right to investigate any forms of misconduct committed by personnel of the formed police unit. Any such investigations shall be conducted by the appropriate United Nations investigative office, including the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in accordance with the rules of the Organization. The Government undertakes to ensure that no individual against whom there are allegations of any forms of misconduct is repatriated before the conclusion of the investigation by the United Nations and a determination is made regarding the appropriate action to be taken in the matter.

7.15 The right of the United Nations to investigate any form of misconduct committed by personnel of the formed police unit is without prejudice to the right of the Government to separately investigate any form of misconduct by its personnel or the right of the host State to investigate crimes, under its domestic criminal laws, in accordance with the procedures established under the [United Nations peacekeeping mission] [status-of-forces agreement/status-of-mission agreement].

7.16 The Government undertakes to cooperate with the United Nations in the exchange of information and in facilitating the conduct of investigations.

Article 7 quinquiens
Exercise of jurisdiction

7.17 Members of formed police units are civilian police as referred to in the [United Nations peacekeeping mission] [status-of-forces agreement/status-of-mission agreement]. Accordingly, they have the status of experts on mission for the United Nations. While they enjoy immunity in respect of their official acts in accordance with article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, such immunity may be waived by the Secretary-General in appropriate cases in accordance with that Convention. In the event of such a waiver, they may be subject to legal proceedings instituted by the relevant authorities of the host State in accordance with the procedures established under the [United Nations peacekeeping mission] [status-of-forces agreement/status-of-mission agreement].

7.18 In the event that legal proceedings are instituted by authorities of the host State against a member of the formed police unit in connection with an alleged criminal offence, and the Secretary-General certifies that the individual does not enjoy immunity in respect of such prosecution or decides to waive any applicable immunity, the Government undertakes to cooperate with the relevant authorities of the host State in connection with such legal proceedings.

7.19 If for any reason the prosecution of a member of the formed police unit accused of a crime of a serious nature does not take place in the host State, the Government shall take the necessary action to prosecute the concerned individual in accordance with its national laws. For that purpose, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/93, entitled "Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission", the Government is requested to establish, to the extent that it has not yet done so, jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known to its existing domestic criminal laws, committed by members of its formed police units while serving in United Nations peacekeeping operations, at least where the conduct as defined in the law of the Government also constitutes a crime under the law of the host State.

7.20 The Government further assures the United Nations that it shall exercise such disciplinary jurisdiction as might be necessary with respect to all other acts of misconduct committed by any members of the unit while they are assigned to [United Nations peacekeeping mission] that do not amount to crimes or offences.

Article 7 sexiens
Accountability

7.21 The United Nations shall notify the Government if a United Nations investigation concludes that allegations of any form of misconduct by any member of the formed police unit are well founded. The United Nations shall also notify the Government of any administrative measures taken and shall provide a complete report of the findings of the investigation and the evidence gathered in the course of the investigation.

7.22 Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the host State, the Government shall ensure that the case of any form of misconduct is forwarded to its appropriate authorities for due action. The Government shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the person responsible is held accountable. The Government agrees to inform the Secretary-General on a regular basis about the progress in dealing with all cases of any form of misconduct by its personnel, including the final outcome of such cases.

7.23 If a United Nations investigation, in accordance with appropriate procedures, concludes the Commander of the formed police unit has failed to:

(a) Cooperate with a United Nations investigation in accordance with article 7.14, it being understood that the Commander will not have failed to cooperate merely by complying with his or her national laws and regulations; or

(b) Exercise effective command and control; or

(c) Immediately report to appropriate authorities, including the Police Commissioner/Head of the Police Component of mission, or take action in respect of allegations of misconduct that are reported to him are well founded.

The Government shall ensure that the case is forwarded to its appropriate authorities for due action. The fulfilment of these aspects shall be evaluated in the Commander's performance appraisal.

7.24 The Government understands the importance of settling matters relating to paternity claims involving a member of its formed police unit. The Government will, to the extent of its national laws, seek to facilitate such claims provided to it by the United Nations to be forwarded to the appropriate national authorities. In the case that the Government's national law does not recognize the legal capacity of the United Nations to provide such claims, these shall be provided to the Government by the appropriate authorities of the host State, in accordance with applicable procedures. The United Nations must ensure that such claims are accompanied by the necessary conclusive evidence, such as a DNA sample of the child when prescribed by the Government's national law.

Article 7 septies
Environmental compliance and waste management

7.25 Troop- and police-contributing countries will endeavour to ensure that all members of the national contingent conduct themselves in an environmentally conscious manner and act in support of and in compliance with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures, as set out in annex L (Environmental policy for United Nations field missions) to the present memorandum of understanding.

7.26 The United Nations will endeavour to provide assistance to national contingents to enable them to comply with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures. Such assistance shall include providing national contingents with mission-specific briefings, induction and continuing training on field mission procedures regarding environmental and waste management policies and procedures.

Article 8
Specific conditions

8.1 Environmental condition factor: ____________

8.2 Intensity of operations factor: ___ _________

8.3 Hostile action/forced abandonment factor: ____________

8.4 Incremental transportation factor: ____________

8.5 The following locations are the agreed originating locations and ports of entry and exit for the purpose of transportation arrangements for the movement of police and equipment:

Police:

Airport/port of entry/exit: ___________

Airport/port of entry/exit (in the area of operations): ___________

Note: The police may be returned to another location nominated by the police contributor, however, the maximum cost to the United Nations will be the cost to the agreed originating location. Where a rotation uplifts police from a different port of exit this port shall become the agreed port of entry for these police.

Equipment:

Originating location: ___________

Port of embarkation/disembarkation: ___________

Port of embarkation/disembarkation (in the mission area): ___________

Article 9
Claims by third parties

9. The United Nations will be responsible for dealing with any claims by third parties where the loss of or damage to their property, or death or personal injury, was caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government in the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this MOU. However, if the loss, damage, death or injury arose from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government, the Government will be liable for such claims.

Article 10
Recovery

10. The Government will reimburse the United Nations for loss of or damage to United Nations-owned equipment and property caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government if such loss or damage (a) occurred outside the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this MOU, or (b) arose or resulted from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government.

Article 11
Supplementary arrangements

11. The parties may conclude written supplementary arrangements to the present MOU.

Article 12
Amendments

12. Either of the Parties may initiate a review of the level of contribution subject to reimbursement by the United Nations or to the level of national support to ensure compatibility with the operational requirements of the mission and of the Government. The present MOU may only be amended by written agreement of the Government and the United Nations.

Article 13
Settlement of disputes

13.1 [United Nations peacekeeping mission] shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve, amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation, differences arising from the application of this MOU. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

(a) First level. The Director/Chief of Mission Support, in consultation with the Police Commissioner and the Commander of the formed police unit, will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute;

(b) Second level. Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute, a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General, Department of Field Support, or his/her representative shall, at the request of either Party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

13.2 Disputes that have not been resolved as provided in paragraph 13.1 above may be submitted to a mutually agreed conciliator or mediator appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, failing which the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the Chairman. If within thirty days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator or if within thirty days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedures for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and each Party shall bear its own expenses. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute. The arbitrators shall have no authority to award interest or punitive damages.

Article 14
Entry into force

14. The present MOU shall become effective on [date]. The financial obligations of the United Nations with respect to reimbursement of personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment rates start from the date of arrival of personnel or equipment in the mission area, and will remain in effect until the date personnel, and serviceable equipment depart the mission area as per the agreed withdrawal plan or the date of effective departure where the delay is attributable to the United Nations.

Article 15
Termination

15. The modalities for termination shall be as agreed to by the Parties following consultations between the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the United Nations and the Government of _________ have signed this Memorandum of Understanding.

Signed in New York, on _____________ in two originals in the English language.

For the United Nations	For the Government of [police contributor]
______________________________	______________________________
Under-Secretary-General Department of Field Support	Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of [police contributor]

Annex A

Personnel

1. Requirements

1. The Government agrees to provide the following personnel:

For the period starting: ____________________

Unit/sub-unit	*Number of personnel*	*Capability*
Formed police unit		

Note: The Government may provide additional personnel as a national support element at its own expense. There will be no payment for troop costs, rotation or self-sustainment and no other financial liability for the United Nations for national support element personnel.

2. Reimbursement

2. The Government will be reimbursed as follows:

(a) Troop costs at the rate of $1,332 per person per month from 1 July 2014;

(b) Troop costs at the rate of $1,365 per person per month from 1 July 2016;

(c) Troop costs at the rate of $1,410 per person per month from 1 July 2017.

3. Deduction may be made to police personnel reimbursement in respect of absent and non-functional major equipment listed in this MOU, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/261, section II, paragraph 11.

4. Police personnel will receive directly from the peacekeeping mission a daily allowance of $1.28 plus a recreational leave allowance of $10.50 per day for up to 15 days of leave taken during each six month period.

3. General conditions for personnel

5. The Government shall ensure that the personnel it provides meet the standards established by the United Nations for service with [United Nations peacekeeping mission], inter alia, with respect to rank, experience, physical fitness, specialization, and knowledge of languages. The personnel shall be trained on the equipment with which the contingent is provided and shall comply with whatever policies and procedures may be laid down by the United Nations regarding medical or other clearances, vaccinations, travel, shipping, leave or other entitlements.

6. During the period of their assignment to [United Nations peacekeeping mission], the Government shall be responsible for payment of whatever emoluments, allowances and benefits may be due to its personnel under national arrangements.

7. The United Nations shall convey to the Government all pertinent information relating to the provision of the personnel, including matters of liability for loss or damage to United Nations property and compensation claims in respect of death, injury or illness attributable to United Nations service and/or loss of personal property. Claim for death and disability incidents will be handled in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/177 of 18 December 1997. Guidelines for submitting claims arising from death and disability incidents are set out in A/52/369 dated 17 September 1997.

8. Any personnel above the strength authorized in this MOU are a national responsibility, and not subject to reimbursement or support by the United Nations. Such personnel may be deployed to [United Nations peacekeeping mission], with prior approval of the United Nations if it is assessed by the police contributor and the United Nations to be needed for national purposes, for example to operate the communications equipment for a national rear link. These personnel shall be part of the contingent, and as such enjoys the legal status of members of [United Nations peacekeeping mission],. The police contributor will not, however, receive any reimbursement in respect of this personnel and the United Nations will not accept any financial obligation or responsibility in connection with such personnel. Any support or services will be reclaimed from reimbursement due the police contributor.

9. Personnel deployed at the request of the United Nations for specific tasks of limited duration may be covered by supplementary arrangements to this MOU as appropriate.

10. National civilian personnel provided by the Government who are serving as part of a formed body of troops/police shall be assimilated with unit members of formed bodies of troops/police for the purpose of this MOU.

11. The general administrative and financial arrangements applicable to the provision of military and other personnel shall be those set forth in the Guidelines for formed police units and assignment with peace operations in annex I.

Appendix

Individual kit for members of formed police units — mission specific requirement

In order to meet the minimum operational requirements the following is a list of items to be included in the individual kit:

Description of items	*Quantity*
Uniform	
Police jacket, lightweight	2
Shirt, long sleeves	2
Undershirts	4
Police trousers, lightweight	2
Pocket handkerchief	6
Boots (jungle)	1
Summer socks	4
Shorts	2
Whistle	1
Raincoat	1
Underpants	4
Hand towel	2
Suspenders	1
Personal equipment	
Sleeping bag	1
Travelling bag	1
Toothbrush	1
Dining knife	1
Spoon	1
Fork	1
Mess tin	1
Drinking mug	1

Description of items	*Quantity*
Cleaning brush	2
Water canteen	1
Compass	1
Flashlight/torchlight	1
Survival kit	1
First aid kit	1
Individual mosquito net	1
Back pack (80 litres)	1
Equipment	
Personal weapon	
Police baton	
Handcuffs (metallic)	
Hearing protection	
Reflector jacket	
Goggles	
Headscarf	
Pepper spray	
Personal safety and security items	
Riot control gloves	
Riot control helmets	
Bullet proof helmets (ballistic level IV)	
Bullet proof vest (threat level IV)	
Crowd control shield	
Gas mask/filters (filter shelf life-minimum 3 years) — Gas masks shall be provided with spare filters	
Legs/arms protections	

Annex B

Major equipment

Please refer to annex B in the MOU for military contingents.

Annex C

Self-sustainment

Please refer to annex C in the MOU for military contingents.

Annex D

Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements

Please refer to annex D in the MOU for military contingents.

Annex E

Principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment

Please refer to annex E in the MOU for military contingents.

Annex F

Definitions

The definitions given in chapter 2, annex A, are applicable to the present chapter and should be included as annex F to the MOU to be signed with police contributors.

Annex G

Bulletin on Observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law

The Secretary-General, in his bulletin on the Observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law (ST/SGB/1999/13), which entered into force on 12 August 1999, set out fundamental principles and rules of international humanitarian law applicable to United Nations forces conducting operations under United Nations command and control.

Annex H

Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials, and Experts on Mission

By its resolution 56/280 of 27 March 2002, the General Assembly adopted the Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials, and Experts on Mission, set out in the bulletin of the Secretary-General dated 18 June 2002 (ST/SGB/2002/9). The Regulations entered into force on 1 July 2002.

Annex I

Guidelines for formed police units on assignment with peace operations****

Annex I is mission-specific and is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately in advance of deployment.

Annex J

Directives for disciplinary matters involving civilian police officers and military observers

The purpose of the directives is to establish United Nations procedures to be followed for alleged breaches of conduct by civilian police officers and military observers in the mission areas of peacekeeping and in other field operations.

Annex K

We are United Nations peacekeeping personnel

Please refer to annex H in the memorandum of understanding for military contingents.

Annex L

Environmental policy for United Nations field missions

Annex L is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately.

Chapter 10

Responsibilities under the contingent-owned equipment system of reimbursement

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Chapter 10

A. Headquarters responsibilities

Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations

1. Approve the concept of operations prepared by the Military Adviser/Police Adviser in consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, and, utilizing an integrated approach, periodically review the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission.

Under-Secretary-General for Field Support

2. Review the concept of operations prepared by the Military Adviser/Police Adviser and, utilizing an integrated approach, and in consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, periodically review the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission.

3. Co-approve, with the Military Adviser/Police Adviser, the mission factors developed by the technical survey team and review and co-approve any subsequent amendments.

4. Sign the memorandum of understanding (MOU) with troop/police contributors on behalf of the United Nations.

Military Planning Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Strategic Policy and Development Section of the Police Division

5. Prepare and periodically review the concept of operations and the force requirement statements and statements of unit requirements of a peacekeeping mission, in terms of units/contingents, personnel, major equipment, self-sustainment and, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division and the Information and Communications Technology Division, logistical support, including the requirement for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) self-sustainment, in consultation with the United Nations Mine Action Service.

6. In consultation with other offices as appropriate, prepare the rules of engagement and the directive on use of force for peacekeeping missions.

7. Lead the technical survey team using the guidelines contained in the COE Manual and, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division, prepare a recommendation regarding the mission factors for a mission and at any subsequent mission factors review, for review and co-approval by the Military Adviser/Police Adviser and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support. Assess requests for mission factor reviews received from a field mission, contingent commanders or Permanent Missions to the United Nations and, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division and the United Nations Mine Action Service, as appropriate, make a recommendation to the Military Adviser/Police Adviser and the Director of the Logistics Support Division as to whether a review of mission factors should be undertaken. The Military Adviser/Police Adviser is to review and co-approve, with the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support or the delegated authority, the mission factors developed by the technical survey team and review and co-approve any subsequent amendments. In all cases, mission factors must be reviewed every

three years. Initiate and lead, in consultation with the United Nations Mine Action Service, the review of the requirement for EOD self-sustainment 18 months after the forces are deployed, and provide this determination to the Field Budget and Finance Division/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section for amendment to the MOU as applicable.

Force Generation Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division

8. Force Generation Service of the Office of Military Affairs and the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division generate the military and police components of peacekeeping missions, including contingents and police units and individuals, ensuring that potential contingents and police units have the operational capabilities as specified in the concept of operations and force requirement statement; act as the primary point of contact with the Permanent Missions to the United Nations for all military/police contributions; and issue formal requests to troop/police contributors for specific units/contingents contributions. Once the troop/police contributors and the Service agree in principle to a contribution, the process of negotiating an MOU is initiated by the Field Budget and Finance Division/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section.

9. Based on the approved concept of operations, force requirement statements, statements of unit requirements, rules of engagement and directive on use of force, identify the operational requirements of a peacekeeping mission, in terms of units/contingents, personnel, major equipment and logistical support, and prepare, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division and other appropriate offices, draft positions for personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment responsibilities for consolidation by the Field Budget and Finance Division and negotiation with the troop/police contributors. Provide input and comments to the Logistics Support Division and United Nations Mine Action Service, as appropriate, on self-sustainment categories directly related to operations.

10. Review troop/police contributors' submissions for special case equipment, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division and the Field Budget and Finance Division. In consultation with the Logistics Support Division, the United Nations Mine Action Service and other services, as applicable, make a recommendation as to whether the special case equipment meets the mission's operational requirements. The Chief of the Force Generation Service and/or the Chief of the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division provide concurrence on the special case for further concurrence by the Director of the Field Budget and Finance Division and the Director of the Logistics Support Division and for negotiation with the troop/police contributors. Review, in consultation with the Logistics Support Division, and process applications for painting waiver for approval by the Military Adviser and/or the Police Adviser.

11. In consultation with the Logistics Support Division and the Field Budget and Finance Division, identify shortfalls in contingent major equipment and self-sustainment capabilities, and take the lead to follow up with the troop/police contributors and peacekeeping missions to ensure corrective actions are taken, if required.

12. Review the final draft of the MOU and provide concurrence to the Field Budget and Finance Division.

13. In accordance with the policy and standard operating procedures of the Department of Field Support, the Force Generation Service and the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division, initiate, organize and lead the team for predeployment visits and assessment and advisory visits to Member States.

14. In consultation with the Logistics Support Division, identify the implications on operations arising from changes in logistics support requirements within a peacekeeping mission.

Logistics Support Division and the Information and Communications Technology Division

15. In consultation with the Military Planning Service, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division and other offices as appropriate, identify the requirements of a peacekeeping mission for major equipment relating to the provision of logistics support, e.g., engineering, communications, medical, transport, aviation, supply and cartographic, and provide this information to the Field Budget and Finance Division for inclusion in the draft MOU for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

16. In consultation with the Military Planning Service, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division and other offices as appropriate, and taking into account the capability of the United Nations to provide self-sustainment services to contingents, recommend the allocation of responsibility (United Nations or the troop/police contributors) for providing self-sustainment services to contingents, to the Field Budget and Finance Division for inclusion in the draft MOU for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

17. In consultation with the Office of Military Affairs and the Police Division and other offices as appropriate, identify the implications for logistics support requirements arising from changes in operational requirements within a mission area.

18. Assist the Military Planning Service and the Strategic Policy and Development Section of the Police Division as part of the technical survey team to develop the mission factors and assist in the review of proposed amendments.

19. Review the troop/police contributors' special case submissions for major equipment. In consultation with the Force Generation Service, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division and other offices as appropriate, make a recommendation as to whether the special case equipment meets the logistics support requirements of the mission, and on the reasonability of the cost of the item, useful life and monthly maintenance cost submitted by the troop/police contributors. Provide concurrence on special case equipment to the Field Budget and Finance Division for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

20. Act as the focal point, at Headquarters, for the implementation and management of the MOU in field missions:

(a) Develop and promulgate policies, procedures and guidelines to ensure that effective and efficient mechanisms are available to field missions to implement and manage the MOU, including consistent inspection processes and verification reporting, in consultation with other offices as appropriate;

(b) Act as the liaison point between field missions and the Field Budget and Finance Division to obtain clarification from field missions on discrepancies/shortfalls identified in the verification reporting. Provide advice and recommendations in the functional areas of expertise of the Logistics Support Division and the Information and Communications Technology Division to assist the Field Budget and Finance Division to assess the eligibility of the troop/police contributors for reimbursement where shortfalls/discrepancies have been identified in the verification reporting;

(c) In consultation with the Force Generation Service, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division, other offices as appropriate and field missions, review verification reporting and identify shortfalls in logistics-related self-sustainment and major equipment and assist the Service, as the lead office, to follow up with the troop/police contributors and missions to ensure corrective actions are taken, where required;

(d) Participate in MOU negotiations with the troop/police contributors and provide concurrence to MOU to the Field Budget and Finance Division;

(e) Participate in predeployment visits, assessment and advisory visits and briefings to Member States.

Field Budget and Finance Division/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section

21. Based on the recommendations and comments provided by the Office of Military Affairs, the Police Division, the Logistics Support Division, the Information and Communications Technology Division, the United Nations Mine Action Service and other services as appropriate, prepare draft MOU for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

22. Initiate and lead the MOU negotiations with the troop/police contributors for deployment of troops and equipment in peacekeeping operations by coordinating the inputs from the Force Generation Service, the Police Division, the Logistics Support Division and other offices, as appropriate, for the drafting of the MOU. Act as a focal point for communications between the Permanent Missions of troop/police contributors and the Secretariat for any questions/clarifications regarding the MOU and subsequent amendments, where applicable.

23. Where the negotiation process leads to requests for changes in the text of the model MOU, consult the Office of Legal Affairs where the changes requested appear substantial to obtain a formal opinion to submit to the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support.

24. Act as the focal point for clarification of General Assembly resolutions, in consultation with expert advice where required, on the policies and procedures concerning reimbursement and control of contingent-owned equipment of the troop/police contributors participating in peacekeeping missions.

25. Act as the Secretariat focal point for the Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Groups, preparing related reports to the legislative bodies and, in consultation with other offices as appropriate, updating the COE Manual.

26. Prepare estimated costs for major equipment and self-sustainment for inclusion in budget proposals. Revise costs and budget proposals where changes are required as a result of negotiation with the troop/police contributors or as a result of position changes from the United Nations.

27. Calculate and process the certification of the reimbursement to the troop/police contributors.

28. Review the troop/police contributors' submissions for special case for major equipment. Calculate the wet, dry and maintenance rates in accordance with the guidelines in the COE Manual. Forward special case submissions to relevant offices at Headquarters for review and comments on reasonability of submissions and for negotiation with the troop/police contributors.

29. Participate in pre-deployment visits to Member States and conduct briefings to Permanent Missions and visiting delegations on COE/MOU processes.

Office of Legal Affairs

30. Review the specific MOU where changes and amendments requested are substantial and provide recommendations.

31. Review and provide recommendations for dispute resolution with the troop/police contributors, where required.

B. Peacekeeping mission responsibilities

Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Head of Mission

32. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, the Director/Chief of Mission Support and Contingent Commanders, periodically review the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission.

Force Commander/Police Commissioner

33. In consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and Contingent Commanders, periodically review the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission and make recommendations to the Secretariat in regard to corrective actions that may be required.

34. In consultation with the Contingent Commanders, assist the Director/Chief of Mission Support to establish appropriate mechanisms and procedures to ensure the efficient and effective administration and management of memorandums of understanding/letters of assist between the United Nations and the troop/police contributors. Assist the Director/Chief of Mission Support to ensure that verification inspections are conducted in accordance with the schedules and procedures

established by the Secretariat. Review and co-approve verification reporting with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and Contingent Commanders, including arrival, periodic, operational readiness and departure verification reporting.

35. In consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support, ensure that shortages, surpluses and unserviceabilities of major and minor equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities identified during inspections are the subject of follow-up action with the Contingent Commanders and that corrective actions are taken, where possible at the local level. In consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support report persistent shortfalls, surpluses, unserviceabilities and other discrepancies to the Secretariat (Office of Military Affairs, Police Division, Logistics Support Division, Information and Communications Technology Division, United Nations Mine Action Service, Field Budget and Finance Division and other offices, as appropriate) and recommend corrective action.

36. In consultation with the Contingent Commanders, assist the Director/Chief of Mission Support to ensure that the field mission provides self-sustainment services as required in the MOU and other support services to contingents. Advise the Director/Chief of Mission Support of changes in the level of support the military/police component of the mission is able to provide to a contingent.

37. In consultation with the Contingent Commanders, assist the Director/Chief of Mission Support to investigate and report to the Secretariat (the Field Budget and Finance Division) any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. Assist the Head of the Mission or the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations[1] to conduct boards of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey boards on losses or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action/forced abandonment.

38. Authorize the use of ammunition and explosives to meet training standards beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards and, in consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and the Contingent Commanders, verify the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes. Prepare and co-sign Operational Ammunition Expenditure Certificates with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and Contingent Commanders.

39. In consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and Contingent Commanders, attempt to have disputes resolved at the lowest possible level locally and, in consultation with the Director/Chief of Mission Support, report to the Secretariat any dispute that cannot be resolved locally.

Director/Chief of Mission Support

40. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, establish appropriate mechanisms and procedures to ensure the efficient and effective administration and management of the MOU/LOA and implement the MOU/LOA in the peacekeeping mission on behalf of the Secretariat.

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[1] A/C.55/68/22, para. 116 (d).

41. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, ensure that the field mission provides self-sustainment services as required by MOU/LOA and other appropriate support. Advise the Secretariat of changes in the level of support the mission is able to provide to contingents.

42. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, review and co-approve verification reports, including arrival, periodic, operational readiness and departure verification and ensure that verification reports, are forwarded to the Secretariat (the Field Budget and Finance Division) in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat.

43. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, establish a mission contingent-owned equipment and memorandum of understanding management review board (CMMRB) in accordance with the Guidelines for the field verification and control of contingent-owned equipment and management of memoranda of understanding to review, in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat, the capabilities of contingents, their major and minor equipment holdings and their self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission; undertake the mandatory review of self-sustainment EOD 18 months after initial deployment and the review of mission factors as required; and make recommendations to the Secretariat in regard to corrective actions that may be required.

44. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, ensure that persistent shortages, surpluses, unserviceabilities of major equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities identified during verification inspections or by the review board are the subject of follow-up action with the Contingent Commanders and that corrective actions are taken, where possible, at the local level. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, report persistent shortfalls, surpluses, unserviceabilities and other discrepancies to the Secretariat (Office of Military Affairs, Police Division, Logistics Support Division, Information and Communications Technology Division, United Nations Mine Action Service, Field Budget and Finance Division and other offices, as appropriate) and recommend corrective action.

45. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, investigate and report to the Secretariat any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. In consultation with the Head of Mission or the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations,[2] conduct boards of inquiry and, if appropriate, local property survey boards on losses or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action/forced abandonment.

46. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, verify the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes or to meet training standards beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards, which have been authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner. Co-sign an Operational Ammunition Expenditure

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[2] A/C.5/68/22, para. 116 (d).

Certificate with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Contingent Commanders, and forward the certificate to the Secretariat (the Field Budget and Finance Division).

47. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and Contingent Commanders, attempt to have disputes resolved at the lowest possible level locally. Report to the Secretariat any dispute that cannot be resolved locally.

Contingent Commander

48. Ensure the contingent, within the resources provided to it by the troop/police contributors, meets its obligations under the MOU/LOA.

49. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, assist the Director/Chief of Mission Support to establish appropriate mechanisms and procedures to ensure the efficient and effective administration and management of the MOU/LOA between the United Nations and the troop/police-contributing country.

50. Review and co-approve, with the Director/Chief of Mission Support and the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, verification reporting, including arrival, periodic, operational readiness and departure verification reporting and assist the Director/Chief of Mission Support to ensure that verification inspections are conducted in accordance with the schedules and procedures established by the Secretariat.

51. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support, ensure that shortages, surpluses and unserviceabilities of major and minor equipment and discrepancies in self-sustainment capabilities identified during verification inspections or by the Review Board are the subject of follow-up with national authorities and, where possible, corrective actions are taken at the local level. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support, attempt to have disputes resolved at the lowest possible level locally. Report to national authorities any dispute that cannot be resolved locally.

52. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, assist the Director/Chief of Mission Support to ensure that the field mission provides services as required in the MOU/LOA. Advise the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support of changes in the capabilities the contingent is able to provide in terms of personnel, major and minor equipment and self-sustainment.

53. Report to the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support any loss or damage to contingent-owned equipment resulting from hostile action or forced abandonment. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner, assist the Director/Chief of Mission Support to investigate and report to the Secretariat (Field Budget and Finance Division) any loss of or damage to contingent-owned equipment that could be subject to reimbursement by the United Nations. Assist the Head of Mission or the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations[3] to conduct boards of inquiry and, if

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[3] A/C.55/68/22, para. 116 (d).

appropriate, local property survey boards on losses or damage to contingent-owned equipment arising out of hostile action/forced abandonment.

54. In consultation with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support, periodically review the capabilities of the contingent, its major and minor equipment holdings and its self-sustainment capabilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the mission, and make recommendations to the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support in regard to corrective actions that may be required.

55. Report to the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes or to meet training standards beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards, which have been authorized and directed by the Force Commander/Police Commissioner. Co-sign, with the Force Commander/Police Commissioner and the Director/Chief of Mission Support, an Operational Ammunition Expenditure Certificate detailing the use of ammunition and explosives expended for operational purposes or for training beyond accepted United Nations readiness standards.